FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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A Bundle of Letters.

Strange how much sentiment
Clings like a fragrant scent
To those love-letters pent
In their pink covers:
Day after day they came
Feeding love's fickle flame:—
Now, she has changed her name,—
Then, we were lovers.

Loosen the silken band
Round the square bundle, and
See what a dainty hand
Scribbled to fill it
Full of facetious chat;
Fancy how long she sat
Molding the bullets that
Came with each billet?

Ah, I remember still
Time that I used to kill
Waiting the postman's shrill,
Heart-stirring whistles,
Calling vague doubts to mind,
Whether or no I'd find
That he had left behind
One of her missals.

Seconds become an age
At this exciting stage;
Two eager eyes the page
Scan for a minute;
Then, with true lover's art,
Study it part by part,
Until they know by heart
Everything in it.

What is it all about?
Dashes for words left out—
Pronouns beyond a doubt?
Very devoted.
Howells she's just began;
Dobson her heart has won;
Locker and Tennyson
Frequently quoted.

Criss cross the reading goes,
Rapturous rhyme and prose—
Words which I don't suppose
Look very large in
Books on the "ologies;"
Then there's a tiny frieze
Full of sweets in a squeeze,
Worked on the margin.

Lastly—don't pause to laugh—
That is her autograph
Signing this truce for half
Her heart's surrender;
Post-scriptum, one and two—
Desserts—the dinner's through—
Linking the "I" and "You"
In longings tender.

Such is the type of all
Save one, and let me call
Brief notice to this small
Note neatly written.
'Tis but a card, you see,
Gently informing me
That it can never be!
This is the mitten!

F. D. Sherman, in the Century.

HOW TASTES CHANGE.—Bishop Thirlwall's greatest pleasure was reading a novel in an open carriage while traveling. Dr. Hook was ready to read one anywhere and under any conditions. Mackintosh soothed himself "before court" and refreshed himself after by reading "The Old Manor House;" and so dreaded arriving at the end of De Staël's "Corinne," that he prolonged his enjoyment by swallowing it slowly, that he might taste every drop. Sir William Hamilton preferred novels of the Radcliffe type; while Mary Somerville in the sunset of life spent her evenings over conversational stories, "her tragic days being over;" according to Mr. Froude's dictum, that as we grow old the love-agonies of the Fredericks and Dorotheas cease to be absorbing, as the possibilities of such excitements for ourselves have set below the horizon, and painful experience of the realities of weekly bills and rent day induce us to take the parental view of the situation. "A novel which can amuse us in middle life," he says, "must represent such sentiments, such actions and such casualties as we encounter after we have cut our wisdom-teeth, and have become ourselves actors in the practical drama of existence. The taste for romance is the first to disappear. Truth alone permanently pleases; and works of fiction which claim a place in literature must introduce us to characters and situations which we recognize as familiar." But Mr. Froude notwithstanding, it is not only young imaginations that yield to the beguilements of romance. Eldon was as interested in sentimental stories when he had gained the goal of his ambition as when he was young enough and romantic enough to compass a runaway marriage. To the last, Romilly delighted in the romances of Charlotte Smith. Jeffrey was well on in years when he cried over Paul Dombey's death, blessed Paul's creator for the purifying tears he shed, and declared he had been in love with him "ever since 'Little Nell,'" and did not care who knew it. Nor was Daniel O'Connell a callow youth when he vowed never to forgive Dickens for killing the heroine of "Old Curiosity Shop." It must, however, be conceded that Dickens possessed a power of raising a personal attachment for his characters that was unique. —*Chambers's Journal.*

A writer on portraits of the Elizabethan age says of the Queen: "Though not so tall as Mary, who seems to have been above middle height, Elizabeth had a tolerable figure, with well shaped shoulders and hands, but her hooked nose, bad teeth and small eyes must surely have been fatal to real beauty. Yet she certainly delighted in her own appearance, and must have spent in the aggregate a considerable time in sitting for her portrait, for in galleries and private houses we are haunted by her image, though Sir Walter Raleigh speaks of the pictures of Queen Elizabeth made by unskilful and common painters which by her own commandment were knocked in pieces and cast in the fire. The enigma of Elizabeth's character is not solved by gazing at her portrait. Something of her harshness, her vanity, her indelicacy, may perhaps be read there. But the heroes and sages whose lives she poisoned and degraded, while they made her kingdom famous and adorned her reign, were drawn and mastered by a magic which we can but dimly guess."

Reliable reports received at the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture show that the cotton and corn crops of Mississippi are much injured by unfavorable weather. The decrease in the cotton crop, as compared with last year, amounts to twenty-five per cent., and in the corn crop to fifteen per cent. With a favorable picking season this is a fair estimate.

North Carolina's Exhibit at Boston.

In the last Bulletin from the Agricultural Department, Commissioner McGehee thus describes the origin, purpose and scope of the State's great exhibition at Boston:

By those to whom this work was committed it was regarded as a high trust. It was felt by them that in all the history of the State it was the first time that adequate means were at disposal to set her in her just proportions before the world. With the means at command in former exhibits only partial success was possible. Then, too, the department had to rely mainly on voluntary contributions. Now it could be accomplished with its own resources. This of itself created a strong sense of responsibility, which was further stimulated to the highest degree by the reflection that the result would probably have no inconsiderable influence upon the future of the State. It was felt that in a most important regard, her reputation was, for the time, in their keeping.

Under the influence of these considerations it was determined to undertake and prosecute the work in such a manner as to exclude, if that could be done, all possibility of failure. The State in all her interests had long been the subject of study. Whatever publications could throw light on her resources in any way, whether upon or beneath the soil, had been diligently explored. The State was then partitioned off into eight districts, and a collector assigned to each. To those districts where special knowledge was called into requisition, men of high scientific acquirements were sent. Their labors, as was said above, have been just concluded.

It is deemed not amiss to say something of the spirit which governed the Board in this part of the work. It was intended by them that the exhibit should be made solely from the resources of the department; that it should not impose the slightest burden on any citizen. The work was begun, carried on and concluded in this spirit. It has been necessary for collectors of material to visit every part of the State, for the plan was to display specimens, the best of each kind, along with those ordinarily met with. Whether for travel of collectors, when away from railways, for employment of assistants in their work, for hire of labor or for material obtained, full prices have been paid, except where compensation was positively declined. In the aggregate the amount thus paid out is considerable; but every dollar thus expended has gone to our own people, for their labor and for their commodities.

The results of the work can now be estimated with certainty. In general terms it may be safely said that the exhibit will be thoroughly illustrative of the State. It will include the woods used in the arts from the white pine of Maine to the semi-tropical palmetto. The ores of gold, copper and iron will be exhibited in their widest range. In addition will be exhibited those useful minerals, such as mica, corundum, etc, of which this State is now one of the great sources of supply. Of gem minerals, emeralds, beryls and others—the display of native specimens, cut and uncut, as well as those beautiful crystalline forms which, though not used for gems, are eagerly sought after for the cabinet, will be unequalled; since fine collections, never before put on exhibition, have, by the liberality of their proprietors, been placed at the disposal of the Board. Building stones from the rarest granites to the most beautiful marbles will be displayed. All the cereals of the State will be displayed, and they will be found to include all that are produced throughout the United States. Of the famous tobaccos of the State, full displays will be made from seven of the principal markets of the State. Of textile materials the display will embrace cotton, wool, jute, flax, hemp and silk. The exhibition of native wines will include all the finest varieties from many of the largest vineyards in the State; while of semi-tropical productions there will be fine samples of sugars from the genuine sugar-cane grown in the south-eastern part of the State.

Our manufacturing establishments will be illustrated by various fabrics from many cotton and woolen mills. Among other industries those of turpentine, cotton seed and wood manufactures of various kinds will be included. The general scope of the exhibit has been thus indicated; the details are left to other hands.

IMMUNITY OF THIEVES IN NEW YORK.—A recent dispatch says that Mr. W. W. Taylor, a London millionaire, arrived on a steamship last week, and, after proceeding to the Fifth Avenue hotel and registering, remarked casually to the clerk that he had been robbed of a wallet containing drafts, etc., the equivalent of $30,000. A detective was summoned, but so cool was Mr. Taylor that the detective thought there was no truth in the reported loss. However, he turned his attention to a thief known as "Albany," and found him Friday afternoon. After a short parley "Albany" confessed to having abstracted the wallet from Mr. Taylor's pocket as he came off the gangplank of the steamship, and had deposited it with a saloon-keeper, who advanced him $50 on it. The wallet and contents were a few hours later restored to Mr. Taylor, who smiled quietly, lighted a fresh cigar, and went out for a walk. "Albany" was almost crazed when afterwards informed that payment could not have been stopped on the drafts, as Mr. Taylor did not remember the name of the bank.

[It is not recorded that the thief was punished otherwise than by grief at missing a great opportunity. The Englishman had evidently been informed before reaching New York of the alliance existing in that city between thieves and detectives, and so led the detective to believe that his difficulty was simply the delay that would follow the necessity of procuring duplicates from England of the stolen drafts.]

Mr. Keene's 3 year old Bolero has won the Croydon handicap.

A Growing Evil.

A patriotic correspondent of the Raleigh *News and Observer*, who signs himself "County Superintendent," thus calls attention to one of the phases of the educational conquest of North Carolina so learnedly deprecated by Dr. Shepherd in his letters to the OBSERVER:

There is one evil growing up in North Carolina which, if not looked after now, may bring on us irreparable mischief, and I think the press of the State should call public attention to it. It is the introduction and use in our public and private schools of books written or compiled by Northern writers—from primers up to expositions of the constitution of the United States—intended to fix in the minds of our children the new political nomenclature invented by Radicalism to justify its pernicious teachings and tyrannical outrages, and to pervert the history of the States, misstate the records of colonial times, and build up in the minds of our children a Federal constitution never heard of by John Hancock, Samuel Adams, Roger Sherman and their cotemporaries.

Most if not all these books are advertised in attractive catalogues as "impartial," and the prices are so low for "introduction" or "exchange" that many of them find their way into our schools without being examined.

My rule is to accept no book written by a Northern man until I am satisfied from a careful inspection of every page that there is nothing in it savoring of Radicalism. *Timeo Danaos*, etc. Not long ago I was at the house of a gentleman whose son, recently home from an educational institution of high repute in the South, showed me, among his text-books, a work on the national (with a big N) constitution, by Judge Cooley, of Michigan. I read a few pages of it and—well, you read it and see for yourself.

Epressing my views, some months ago, to a public school teacher of some reputation, I stated that I did not believe there were many Northern historians who were able to tell the truth about our history. He showed me Barnes' "Impartial History," and challenged me to detect any misstatement in it. I replied that I had not read the book, but that I would venture the assertion that the study of that history left the impression on the mind of the student that the Federal constitution was binding on the States from and after the 17th of Sept., 1787, when the Philadelphia convention agreed to it. "Well, wasn't it?" said he.

Not long since a colored applicant for a teacher's certificate, who had two first grade certificates from as many county superintendents, gave me the refreshing information, in answer to a question, that John Adams' unpopularity in 1800 was due to differences of opinion about the *powers delegated to the States by the United States*—he, no doubt, supposing the "United States" to be some "it" or "she" (as Mr Blaine calls them in his celebrated Peru and Chili manifesto). I asked him what history of the United States he had studied. It was one of the *impartial* sort.

DAIRYING IN NORTH CAROLINA.—Says Dr. D. W. C. Benbow in the Greensboro *Patriot:* Last December I began making my butter and after seven months experience give you the result in figures, which does not express the satisfaction I have enjoyed in having plenty of good, fresh butter that has by all my guests received only praise. From 4,058 gallons of sweet milk churned I made 1,791 pounds of butter—9 quarts to the pound, general average. During the winter it took less milk to produce a pound of butter than during the grass months, although the feed in winter made the cost greater per pound than that made in summer. The *Country Gentleman* says that in the largest dairies North it requires a fraction over 25 pounds (12 quarts) of milk to produce a pound of butter. My experience would show that the dairy will pay better in North Carolina, where land is worth far less than in the North, where more capital is required to buy land and stock. Get your readers to calculate and go into the business. It will pay.

OLDER THAN HE LOOKED.—Col. Geo. L Perkins, of Norwich, Conn., who celebrated his ninety-sixth birthday last Sunday, and is hale and hearty as most men at fifty years, was a witness in the Tilton-Beecher trial in 1874. When his name was called the crowd in the court-room saw a good looking, dignified gentleman, apparently about sixty years old, step briskly to the stand. Having answered the usual questions as to his name and residence, Mr. Evarts propounded the succeeding question: "How long have you lived in Norwich, Col. Perkins?" "Eighty-seven years," responded the Colonel, with the utmost gravity. The lawyers dropped their pens, the spectators stared, the judge looked puzzled and the jury were in evident doubt whether there was a lunatic loose, or a new liar had arrived. A ripple of merriment succeeded as Mr. Evarts, with great seriousness, inquired a moment later: "Col. Perkins, may I ask where you have spent the rest of your life?"—*N. Y Tribune.*

NORTH CAROLINA ROSIN AT BOSTON.—Messrs. Worth & Worth, of this city, have prepared a sample case of rosins, embracing all the different grades from common strained to window glass, which they have shipped to the Boston exposition. The case is divided into 15 compartments, in each of which there are 49 pieces of rosin, all of one grade, and the different grades are so arranged in their respective compartments as to give a pleasing and agreeable effect in color. The top of the case is of glass, so that it may all be seen without danger of becoming mutilated and wasted through carless handling.—*Wil. Review.*

The first train on the Mexican National railroad arrived at Saltillo, last Wednesday. The whole town turned out to witness this great event for Saltillo.

National Democracy.

The political views of the *National Farm and Fireside* heretofore have been strictly non-partizan, or independent, adhering to the interest of Agriculture and battling with the hydra-headed monopolists that curse this country. We would most cheerfully have supported any direct anti-monopoly candidate for any office, independent of his politics, were we satisfied of his integrity and political honesty.

Since, however, that party has decided not to place candidates in the field, either for State or Federal offices, at present, but suggest simply to its members or followers to vote for the candidate of either party who is an anti-monopolist, we shall until after the next election use our best efforts in behalf of the National Democracy, for the reasons hereinafter given.

First. Because the corporations rampant in the land, and laden with wealth ill-gotten from the purses of the people, are the outgrowth and beneficiaries of a radical republican administration that has held high sway and divided the stealings for the past twenty-three years.

Second. Because had the Republican Congresses not been corrupt there would have been no monopolies, nor a wholesale squandering of public lands and public credit to establish them, and they would not have been rich enough to-day to have purchased the people's representatives—like so many sheep.

Third. Because the administration of Gen. Grant, the creature of the war, was alive with scandals disgraceful to the whole people of this country. His Babcock; Belknap; his sold Secretaryship of the Treasury; his real estate presents and speculations, and his whiskey rings, together with the part he took in cheating his duly elected successor out of his office, are sufficient to make every honest man a democrat, when there are only two parties really representing public sentiment in the United States to-day.

Fourth. Because Governor Tilden was elected President of the United States, and a fraud like Returning Board Hayes given the office in violation of the rights and verdict of a large majority of the American people and of the electoral college.

Fifth. Because this same man Hayes, as the agent or representative of Radical Republicanism, outraged the fair fame of this country in compensating out of the people's treasury every scoundrel in Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina who perjured himself to falsify the returns of these States, in order to defraud the people at large.

Sixth. Because in carrying out a contract to outrage the public Gen. Garfield was nominated as the successor of Hayes, on account of his services as one of the visiting Statesmen to Louisiana, and elected by dishonest control of the polls in New York, in utter violation of the people's Bill of Rights.

Seventh. Because Chester A. Arthur, the accidental Chief Magistrate, has rewarded with a Cabinet Office men like Wm. E. Chandler, who was another "visiting statesman" that raped the electoral vote of Florida. While Hayes repaid another ambitious States man (John Sherman,) by making him Secretary of the Treasury in consideration of his medical services in dressing and parading the imaginary wounds of his ally, Elizabeth Pinkston, before the world, in shameful falsity.

Eighth. Because every Republican Statesman in either branch of Congress has become suddenly rich, and because most of them, who are lawyers, are the hired attorneys of the blood-sucking corporations that now control this government and "damn" both "the people" and "the press."

Ninth. Because the Supreme Court, our highest Judicial tribunal, is packed with the paid servants of corporations, and one of whom, Stanley Matthews (another visiting statesman), had his office purchased for $100,000 by one of the vilest and most unscrupulous of all corporations.

Tenth. Because of the republican rascality exposed by ex Senator Stephen W. Dorsey and ex-Secretary of the National Republican Committee. There's nothing like setting one thief to catch another.

Eleventh. Because of the Credit-Mobilier; the Secor Robeson naval scanda'; the Freedmen's Bank swindle; the St. Louis whisky ring; the Washington City real estate pool; the infamous Electoral Commission; and the wicked, wilful and extravagant donations of public lands to private corporations.

Twelfth. Because American citizens have no protection abroad, while the poor citizen, laborer and mechanic at home are at the mercy of the money sharks and the monopolists.

Thirteenth. Because the agriculturist has no voice in the Cabinet of the President, and because a democratic House of Representatives have agreed to accord that right, and the same has been defeated by a republican-re adjuster-coalition Senate. There is no government on the face of the globe more dependent upon or more prosperous from its great and exhaustive agricultural interests than ours, and there are none who respect that interest so little as ours. Every interest almost is represented in the cabinet except agriculture, and representing in its branches and results, as it does, seven-tenths of our population, it should be represented; and

Fourteenth. Because we believe the democratic party embodies and codifies in its principles, springing from the organic laws of the country, the only policy by which all the people of this country are assured equal rights and advantages in commerce, manufactures, and agriculture, and by which relative rights are adjusted with equitable consideration to the necessities of all branches of industry.—*Baltimore National Farm and Fireside.*

DANBURY AS A RAILROAD CENTRE.—The *Reporter* draws a roseate picture of Danbury as a railroad centre: The programme is to build a road from Danbury to Shawsville on the Norfolk and Western, with one branch from that point to Salem to meet the Valley road, and the other to the mouth of Norris river to connect with the Ohio Central and the Iron Trunk roads. The whole length of the line, including the two branches will be one hundred and ten miles. The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley will meet us at this place. The road will be known as the Ohio, Virginia and Carolina Central.

NAVIGATING THE NIAGARA WHIRLPOOL.—The experiment of sending a boat modeled after the old "Maid of the Mist," through the whirlpool rapids was carried out successfully September 6, in the presence of 40,000 persons.

An immense concourse witnessed the unveiling of Lafayette's statue at Le Puy on Thursday.

THE CHAMBORD OBSEQUIES AND KINDRED MATTERS.—A Paris dispatch of September 3, says that the remains of the Count de Chambord were conveyed from Frohsdorf to Wolkersdorf on Sunday morning, and were sent from there to Goritz in the evening. All the inhabitants of Frohsdorf accompanied the procession from the chateau to the station. The cortege consisted of a force of local volunteers and the intimate friends of the deceased man. The coffin was placed in a railway carriage which was elaborately draped in black. At Goritz the railway station was heavily hung with black drapery. In the streets through which the procession marched many black flags and draperies were displayed from the public buildings and residences. A plaster cast of the Count's face was taken, and the Duke of Sagnan made a sketch of the body as it lay in state.

The funeral cortege was composed as follows: First were members of all the corporations in the town, bearing tapers. Next was the funeral car, drawn by six horses. Another vehicle followed laden with wreaths. Prince Thurn and Taxis, alone, representing the Emperor Francis Joseph, was next. Then came the Duke of Parma, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, Don Carlos, Don Alfonso, and the Count of Bardi. Following them were 5,000 French Royalists, French deputations bearing banners and wreaths, and workmen's delegates from Paris, Lyons, and Brittany brought up the rear. The route of the procession was lined with infantry. Fifty thousand foreigners were present to witness the obsequies.

A meeting of French Royalists was held this afternoon to draw up an act of adhesion to the Count of Paris. Count Monti, leader of the Vendean Royalists, announced his adhesion to the Count of Paris. Gen. Charette summoned a meeting of former Pontifical Zouaves and informed them that the Count of Paris relied upon his and their support.

A requiem mass was celebrated at the Church of St. Germain to-day for the repose of the soul of the Count de Chambord. The service was quietly performed. The church was filled and there were great crowds of people outside. There was no disorder.

The refusal of the Orleans Princes to attend the obsequies of the Count de Chambord has created considerable sensation at Goritz. Over 5,000 Frenchmen are there. Several Royalist notables declare that they will return to Paris forthwith, and some have already started. It is thought probable that the agitation may lead to some untoward demonstration. It is stated that a large Legitimist meeting will be held to examine the political situation and prepare a manifesto in favor of the Count de Paris.

The *Francais* (Conservative) says that the Count of Paris need not issue an address to France at present, as every one knows his principles, which were affirmed at his interview with the Count de Chambord in 1873.

FURTHER NEWS OF DISASTER IN THE EAST INDIES.—The Governor of the Dutch East Indies telegraphs that the town of Telokbelong was probably totally destroyed by the recent volcanic eruption. The district in which that town is situated is entirely in ashes. As the roads have been obliterated nothing has been heard from Lampong, on the southern coast of Sumatra. Some of the light-houses in the straits are standing, but the lights are extinct. The report of the destruction of Jiringine by a tidal wave and the drowning of ten thousand people there is confirmed.

While volcanic disasters were befalling the antipodes, great storms prevailed on the American coast. Dispatches received at St. John's, New Foundland, from St. Pierre give fresh intelligence of the late disasters on the Grand Banks, resulting from the cyclone of Sunday, August 26th, and the storm on Thursday following: Between 45 and 50 of the French banking fleet have arrived in the roads of St. Pierre in a shattered condition. Their cable chains, anchors, batteaux, dories and lines were all swept away. The loss of life was very great. One banker, owned by Jacquet Ives, lost six men; Hardy's banker lost six; Vincent's, six; Leoni Coste's, four; and the rest of the fleet, with a few exceptions, two or three each. Vourdan's banker foundered and sank. The crew was saved. Over 30 vessels are missing, and grave fears are entertained for their safety. The storms were the most violent ever known on the banks. Neither gave any warning, but broke furiously upon the fleet when most of the dories were away from the ships overhauling and setting trawls. Not more than half an hour elapsed from the first indication before the sea had reached its greatest violence.

The Iliad of Homer, with its 15,677 lines, was transmitted by memory centuries before it was written out. The Rig-Veda of the Hindoos, four times as long as the Iliad, was similarly handed down. There has been writing in India for twenty-five hundred years now; yet the custodians of the Vedic traditions have never trusted to it. They trust for the perfect perpetuation and transmission of the sacred books to disciplined memory. They have manuscripts, they have even a printed text, but, says Max Miller, "they do not learn their sacred lore from them: They learn it, as their ancestors learned it thousands of years ago, from the lips of a teacher so that the Vedic succession should never be broken." Dr. Gotthell, of New York, has had in his study a man who thus knows the entire Talmud by heart, and can take it up at any that is given him, and go repeating it syllable by syllable with absolute correctness.

I would be the Lyric
Ever on the lip,
Rather than the Epic
Memory lets slip!
I would be the diamond
At my lady's ear,
Rather than the June-rose
Worn but once a year!

EXTENSION OF THE CAPE FEAR AND YADKIN VALLEY RAILWAY.—The Wilmington *Star* reports a conversation with Mr. John D. Williams of this town, concerning the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway, who "spoke enthusiastically of the enterprise in which his energies seem to be so thoroughly enlisted. He says the extension from Fayetteville southward *via* Shoe Heel will be built, and we join him in the hope that this connection will add materially to the prosperity of Fayetteville—that good old town for which we cherish the warmest affection, and which really seems about to begin a new career of commercial progress.

"But the feature of Mr. Williams' conversation with this reporter which will prove of most interest to a majority of the readers of the *Star* was in regard to a direct rail connection between Fayetteville and Wilmington. Mr. Williams heartily favors this connection, and we are glad to make the announcement, as it agrees with the views of the *Star*, several times expressed. Mr. Williams' suggestion is that this extension cross the Cape Fear river just above the Clarendon Bridge, at Fayetteville, and run down, on the east side of the river, by the shortest practicable route to Wilmington. The distance by this route, Mr. Williams thinks, will probably not exceed 75 miles.

"This is a matter of prime importance to the people of Wilmington, and they should join hands and purses with the managers of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley system in making the proposed connection a certainty. This link completed, a through connection with the "Great West" follows as a matter of course.

"The commercial possibilities of Wilmington with the completion of this grand through line are immense. It would line our wharves with shipping, build up extensive iron works, as well as other manufacturing enterprises, and double the wholesale trade of our city within two years.

"Success to the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Trunk line, with its seaport terminus at Wilmington and connections with all the great cities of the West.

THE SWAIN MONUMENT.—Our readers will remember that in the month of June, soon after the Annual Commencement, we directed attention to the resolution offered by Paul C. Cameron, Esq., proposing the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of David L. Swain, so long President of the institution. It was proposed that such monument be erected by the Alumni of the University; and the suggestion of Mr. Cameron was so promptly acted upon that steps were almost at once taken to carry out the object proposed. A wide departure was taken from the ordinary form of monuments. Instead of the shaft of marble or of granite, it was thought a better use of money to build a large Hall, in which during the Commencement season or other public occasion, there might be living suggestions of the illustrious dead, himself so practical and averse to waste in idle show what might otherwise be turned to, or combined with, use and profit. So the erection of a very large building has been determined on, and the plans adopted for a hexagonal hall, 128x134, capable of seating 2,000 people on the floor, and 200 on the rostrum; and the work on it will be begun in a few days.

It is probable that others besides the Alumni would be glad to contribute to the erection of such monument. It might certainly be expected that the people of Western North Carolina from among whom came David L. Swain, whom they delighted to honor, and who reflected so much honor on them, will be glad to contribute of their means to the completion of such memorial. No doubt if they were appealed to for contribution to erect the usual form of monument, there is not an individual who would deny his portion. How much more, then, when they are asked to aid in the erection of such memorial as expresses their sense of the character and services of him for whom the honor is intended, they find the useful is to be so wisely combined with an act of sentiment, by which the name of David L. Swain will have a living and imperishable significance.—*Asheville Citizen*

PROTECTIVE AND REVENUE TARIFFS.—General Durbin Ward, as readers of the OBSERVER know, was the unsuccessful candidate against Judge Hoadley for the democratic gubernatorial nomination in Ohio. Nevertheless, he is doing good service there on the stump. One who reads the following extract from a recent speech of his would almost be tempted to wish the choice had fallen upon him, so clear are his political notions:

The Republican party, says Gen. Ward, advocates the protective principle and the Democratic party the revenue principle. The protective principle like all its other policies, is founded on the paternal idea. The Government must direct the people what they shall produce themselves and what they buy from abroad. It builds up a favored class, promotes monopolies, and taxes labor to enrich capital. It makes the poor man pay more tax in per cent. on the value of his coat and his blanket than the rich man pays on his. Taxes the farmer, mechanic, workingman on the implements of his industry, on every article of clothing and comfort of home, not barely to support the Government, but to enrich the manufacturer. The Democratic party, on the other hand, supports a revenue tariff limited to the necessities of the Government economically administered. In adjusting this tariff for revenue we insist that it shall impose no unequal burdens, but encourage all industries alike, without creating or fostering monopolies to rob labor of its just compensation. * * * The whole tariff ideas of the two parties divide on the line between labor and capital. A Republican tariff is in the interest of capital. The Democratic tariff is in the interest of labor. The one protects money, the other protects men. A man is better than a dollar.

SKOBELEFF.—One of his soldiers coming unexpectedly on the crowd which blocked the street opposite the Chapelle Ardente, where Skobeleff lay dead, on asking, "Why this crowd!" received answer, "Skobeleff is dead!" "Nonsense," replied the simple veteran; "Skobeleff is not dead. He would not consent to die. It is impossible." And so he unconcernedly went his way, confident that his beloved General was still alive. He used to eat with them with the common spoon out of the camp kettles, and no one was ever more careful to see that the camp kettle was in its place. It was not only the superb military genius which they admired, but his sympathy, his affection, his homely brotherliness. There was no pride in him—with the poorest he was as friendly as with the most powerful. Skobeleff went to visit a transport of soldiers badly wounded. One of the moribunds recognized him. "Oh," said he, "there is our own one, our Skobeleff." The others heard the name. "Hurrah, hurrah!" they tried to cried out; so weak and wavering were their voices, it reminded one of death more than of life. One of the wounded soldiers who had to be operated on had both legs and an arm to be amputated. Chloroform was offered. "Why do you object?" exclaimed the doctors. "I cannot," replied the man; "rather let me smoke a pipe during the operation. I cannot take any chloroform, I tell you; I am a Skobelevets"—belonging to Skobeleff's division. Kind as he was to his soldiers, he could be stern enough when necessary. Once a working party in the trenches, assailed by a murderous fire from the Turks, fell back and sought shelter in the trenches; Skobeleff exclaimed: "You are frightened * * Your comrades are working and you are frightened. Form in rank." They obeyed. "March back to your work, and that at once. If not, God be my witness if I do not make you go through your drill before the Turkish trenches. You know me. It is enough." They resumed their work without hesitation.—*O. K. in Athenæum.*

DEATH OF MARWOOD, THE HANGMAN.—William Marwood, the Queen's executioner, died in London last week. Marwood was born near Horncastle, England, and resided there all his life. He was 58 years of age. He was a devout member of the Methodist Church, and was regarded by his fellow-townsmen in Horncastle as a most estimable and worthy citizen. He had all his life been a student of anatomy, and when he heard of Calcraft's intended retirement he thought that he could accomplish a work of public usefulness by conducting executions in a scientific manner with a minimum of suffering to the criminal. He did his utmost to divest executions of odious features. In Calcraft's time the rope used was only two or three feet long, and when Calcraft had drawn the fatal bolt he used to descend the scaffold and, seizing the victim's legs, swing on by them until death was a certain fact. Marwood's rope was always eight or nine feet long, and he asserted that by his system the victim suffered far less agony than by the guillotine, the axe, or the "short rope." Compared with the guillotine, he claimed his way was greatly superior, as by the former method there is considerable motion of the body after the execution; the lungs work for some time after the head is severed, and the death is a lingering one. The suggestion that condemned men should have poison administered to them or that they should be killed by electricity he scouted. Marwood's services were called into requisition in one hundred cases during the twelve years that he was her Majesty's executioner. Mr. Marwood visited this country in the spring of 1880. He manifested a particular interest in the gallows, whose details he examined and pronounced semi-barbarous.

Marwood's personal appearance did not correspond with his office. He had a benevolent countenance and pleasing manners, and looked more like a divine than a hangman. While, therefore, his country will have cause to regret the loss of the foremost representative of a useful but unpleasant profession, the criminal classes have reason to mourn as humane and mild a mannered man as ever tied a knot or sprung a trap.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—A decision of national importance was rendered last week at Richmond, Virginia, by Judge Bond, of the United States Circuit Court, concerning State debts. After the decision was rendered by the United States Supreme Court last spring in the Virginia debt case, counsel for foreign bondholders in London through their atterneys, Williams & Royal, of New York, instituted a number of suits in the Circuit court of the United States here to test the conclusions which Royal insisted that decision led to. Judge Bond decided these cases Sept. 4th. He holds first, that a tender of coupons for taxes is a legal tender; that all consequences which flow from any other legal tender flow from this, and that this is the effect of the Supreme Court decision. Second, that officers of the State will be enjoined from levying on tax-payers' property after a tender of coupons has been made. Third, that as the questions in these suits depend upon the constitutionality of the States' legislation, that the suits arise under the constitution, and that the Circuit courts of the United States have jurisdiction of them without regard to the citizenship of the parties. Judge Bond's jurisdiction extends over the entire State. If his decision is not reversed it would seem that the State can collect no more revenue until she provides for payment of coupons.

Mr. J. W. Hammond, formerly of this county, is now the publisher of the Charleston, (S. C.) *Sunday Times;* and Mr. Andrew H. Lennon, of Columbus is one of the Editors of the Williamsburg, (S. C.) *Tattler*, published at Graham's X Roads, in that county.—*Robesonian.*

Rich copper ores have been shipped from Granville to Boston.

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....SEPTEMBER 13, 1883.

THE RELATION OF PROTECTION TO THE SOUTH.

The public, certainly the democratic public, has had no lack of information in the past eight years concerning the evils of protection. How its effect has been to yield a dwindling, not a yearly rising revenue; how it has impoverished many industries, to subsidize a few; how it prohibits imports that might purchase the products of American labor; how it has degraded American commerce from the first, to an inferior rank on the high seas; how it has cut down the sales of American manufactures at home and abroad, and depleted the returns of American agriculture—an industry followed by half our people; how it costs the people five times more than it produces to the treasury, obstructs the processes of production, and wastes the fruits of labor; how it promotes fraud, fosters smuggling, enriches dishonest officials, and bankrupts honest merchants—these and the like effects of the present Tariff, that "masterpiece of injustice, inequality and false pretense," are not new themes to the masses of the people who have read the searching arraignment of this republican iniquity in the party platforms of the national democracy, have dwelt upon the amplification and application of the several counts of the bill in the party press, and have heard both the one and the other thundered from the stump by the party's orators.

There is nothing specially new in all this—save that the justice and the expediency of the doctrine of anti-protection, which is as old as the democratic party, have of late years been illustrated and confirmed to a marvelous degree as a result of its extreme violation by the party in power.

What, then, has happened to cause such wavering in a portion of the democratic ranks as to give hope to our enemies that they may be able, in the language of Judge Black, "to get both parties in such a position that they, the republicans, could appeal to the people for their support on the ground of being better protectionists than the democrats"? Is it the defeat of Hancock who was nominated to run on a platform embodying the traditional democratic doctrine? Certainly not, with even a show of reason, when it is remembered that Mr. Tilden, who rode the same horse through the race, won it; and that his successor, stopping to swap horses on the way, lost it.

The change of sentiment is for the most part in the South—in many portions of the North, quite the reverse being true—and it can doubtless be traced to the effect of republican efforts to break the solid South by appeals to the fears of Southern cotton manufacturers. Some of these, with what we believe to be extraordinary shortsightedness, are made to see in the manufacturing boom of the South a reason why, with the shifting of manufacturing capital, there should be likewise a shifting Southward of the doctrines whose practice by the government is supposed to have produced that capital. But, almost with the statement of the so-called "reason," comes the inquiry, why is the capital shifting, protection still existing equally for the North and the South? It is shifting, say our new-born protectionists, because the advantages of the South in cheap mill-sites and labor; in short winters; in the minimum of transportation which the raw material here requires; and in the exemption of the cotton fibre from the blighting touch of the compress, offer a better field. Nay, rather, they should say—and so saying, they would only anticipate the fact—all the field.

The truth is that, whatever may have been the effect of protection on the cotton manufactures of the North in the past—and the historical resume in Mr. Lamar's great tariff speech last February goes far to show that protection never did protect—it certainly ceased instantly to protect as soon as domestic manufacture exceeded domestic consumption. This stage—by reason of superabundant capital and consequent cheap money—has been reached, as we all know; and the Southern mill owner enjoys now a monopoly of profitable manufacture in the coarser fabrics which are mostly used, only because the transfer of capital for this purpose is incomplete. When complete, he will suffer in turn what may be termed a monopoly of overproduction. How soon this will come, let any observer of the rapidity of the movement Southward, since the tide set this way, calculate. Governor Jarvis, in his Boston speech, elsewhere printed, pointed out the short period in which the marvelous development of the South had occurred—setting it at the past five years. And, in the last issue of this paper, we printed the assertion of Col. Ruffin that the *vis inertiæ* (of the manufacturing plant of the North) cannot resist *momentum*, and an array of facts by the *Richmond South* in support of his assertion.

It is a shortsighted policy indeed which does not read the signs of the times and anticipate the day, almost at hand, when the Southern mill owner shall be forced to join his Northern fellow sufferer and cry aloud, as the latter is doing, for a tariff which shall open the markets of the world to his surplus stocks.

THE BOSTON EXPOSITION.—In another column will be found the full text of Governor Jarvis's admirable speech, in response to the welcome of Massachusetts, at the Fair of the New England Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Institute, which was duly opened according to announcement on Wednesday last. A gratifying account of North Carolina's exhibit there and of an early effect of it will be found in the letter of our Raleigh correspondent.

THE SCHOOLS.—We are informed that Jonesboro High School opened well and that its numbers continue to increase.

Union High School, also in Moore county, has between 65 and 70 pupils.

COMPLETION OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—On Saturday, at a place in Montana suddenly named Gold Spike in honor of the precious metal with which the last rail was nailed into position, President Villard and a number of distinguished guests—including General Grant, Mr. Evarts, and a good assortment of British and Irish Earls, Baronets, Knights and Commoners, shareholders in the great enterprise—celebrated the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The actual construction of the Northern Pacific was begun in 1870. But Asa Whitney, a New York merchant, may fairly be regarded as the father of the enterprise. As far back as 1845 he proposed to Congress to build a railroad from the head of Lake Michigan to the mouth of the Columbia, provided it would give him a land grant sixty miles in width for the whole length of the line. The proposition was embodied in a bill which in 1847 came near passing Congress. In 1864 Sydney Perham, of Maine, obtained from Congress a charter to build the road, coupled with a land grant embracing alternate sections of land for twenty miles on each side of the road in the States and forty miles in the Territories. In 1865 he turned the charter over to a syndicate of New England capitalists.

No progress, however, was made towards commencing the construction of the road until Jay Cook took hold of the enterprise; but his bankruptcy in 1873 for a time paralyzed the undertaking. In 1879 the company had so far recovered as to begin building west of the Missouri river. In 1881 Mr. Henry Villard organized what was known as the "Blind Pool" in New York, raised $8,000,000, purchased a controlling interest in the Northern Pacific Company, and, becoming its president, construction operations went on rapidly during the years 1880, 1881 and 1882, from both ends of the line. At the beginning of the year 1883 the track remaining to be constructed was reduced to about 300 miles, on which the grading had been mainly done. This gap was closed up during the spring and summer of 1883, so that the tracks were ready to be united now. The total of the main line divisions is 1,980½ miles, of the branches 674 miles, and the grand total of distance covered by the rails is 2,654½ miles.

DEATH OF DR. KELLY.—The last Statesville *Landmark* brings intelligence of the death in that town on the 1st inst., in the 67th year of his age, of Dr. Hugh Kelly, a native of Moore county, but for nearly 30 years a resident of Statesville, where he was a prominent and highly respected citizen.

Dr. Kelly was educated at the Donaldson Academy in this town; studied medicine under Dr. Pleasant Henderson, of Rowan, and received his degree of M. D. from the University of New York in 1840. He became a member of the North Carolina Medical Society in 1854, was its president in 1870, was correspondent of the *North Carolina Medical Journal* and of the *Southern Medical Record*. Until a year ago he was chairman of the Democratic county executive committee of Iredell county.

AMERICAN BRIGANDAGE.—On Thursday last, the trial of Frank James, which has been in progress for some time past at Gallatin, Missouri, ended in his acquittal. The reports of the trial have not been full enough to enable one at a distance to judge whether the evidence left room for the reasonable doubt of the prisoner's guilt which the law requires; but the verdict is generally accepted as a miscarriage of justice. James, however, is under several other indictments for crimes of the same general character as that of which he has now been acquitted, and he has been remanded to jail to await trial on them in October.

In another column will be found a condensed history of the important bank and train robberies and other crimes of the Western banditti since 1866, when the system of robbery and murder investigated in the trial just ended, took shape.

INDIAN TASTE IN DRESS.—The American Indian is known to be very fond of dress—not so much, however, in the matter of quantity as of quality. A recent dispatch says that Little Chief, a Cheyenne Indian, has sent a unique appeal to the Secretary of the Interior for a new suit of clothes. He says, "I don't care much for grub, but I do like to dress in proper style. I want the best white hat you can purchase in the market."

It was probably in view of the Indian's limited aspirations for personal adornment, that, in answer to an application from the French charge d'affaires for permission to take twenty Indians from their reservation to France for exhibition, Commissioner Price has advised the Secretary of the Interior to refuse the request.

FRANCE AND CHINA.—Some news concerning warlike movements by China across the Tonquin frontier, of doubtful character because of its transmission through London, is printed on the 4th page.

Later intelligence brings a denial by the Marquis Tseng, the Chinese Ambassador to France and England, of the reports of the Chinese movement into Tonquin. And negotiations are now pending between the two governments, which will likely lead to a peaceful settlement favorable to France.

THE POLITICAL DRIFT.—On the 1st page of this paper will be found an article entitled "National Democracy," sent to us by Col. Wharton J. Green. It will be found interesting not only for its comprehensive arraignment of the republican party, but because of its source—a non-partisan agricultural paper of high character.

The British Minister, Rt. Hon. Sackville West, and daughter, narrowly escaped death by an accident on the newly opened North Pacific Railroad. They were in one of the cars of President Villard's excursion train, descending the mountain near Helena, Montana, when the couplings broke and the rear cars were temporarily left. The forward cars were then "slowed up" and the rear ones came crashing into the car occupied by Mr. West, who with his daughter occupied the front end, and thus escaped.

GOV. JARVIS AT BOSTON.

At the opening of the Boston Exposition, in reply to the address of welcome by the Governor of Massachusetts, the Governor of North Carolina, in behalf of North Carolina and the South, spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I only wish that the whole South, which I feebly represent here to-day, could have witnessed this kind reception you have given its representative. I thank you, sir, and I thank this people for your kind words of us and for their kind approval. I come not from the South to New England to shake hands across a bloody chasm, for thank Heaven into that chasm the people have voluntarily poured all their hates and animosities, and time has covered them over, and I come, sir, to clasp hands with you and the people of New England over the growing prosperity of a united and prosperous country. [Applause.]

Whatever the differences were, or whatever might have been the causes that led us into war, those causes have been removed and those differences have been settled, and, I thank God, settled forever, and in our day and generation. [Applause.] Whatever the causes were that kept us apart in sympathy and in brotherly feeling so long after the war ended, they too, have passed away, and I believe that to day the people of this country can meet in any section of this country, North or South, East or West and clasp each other, and look each other in the face as friends and as American citizens. [Applause.]

I have been asked to speak particularly for the South. I would, my friends, that I were able to do that section of our country full justice on this occasion. When the war ended we returned from camp and from the field—I say we, because nearly all the men of the South were in the war—to find our section in ruins, our homes despoiled and our fields wasted. But we returned, having pledged our fidelity to the Union, with a fixed purpose to remain faithful to that obligation. [Applause.] We found when we returned to our homes a totally changed condition of things from that which we left. We found four millions of people that had been slaves suddenly made freemen. They had been faithful to us in slavery, faithful to our wives and children and daughters, and all at home, when we were in the field to continue them as slaves. We felt that their new condition of things ought to be adjusted amicably, and adjusted equally, and adjusted properly and justly to them, so that we had no small task before us. But we commenced the work in good faith; but, before we had scarcely begun to progress, Congress, in its wisdom—and I do not say it complainingly—laid down its scheme of admitting the Southern States into the Union and readjusting our relations to that government; and, in their wisdom, they adjusted the relations of those who had been slaves. However patriotically Congress may have acted, it fell in its results with crushing effect upon the South, because we saw our State and county governments pass into the hands of people who did not manage for the interests of the section they represented. It is but due, in my opinion, to the South, that I should say, even here, that the desire to develop the resources of our section, and to bring our interests in harmony with the interests of the Union, was what made the South solid, not from any dislike to the government, but from the fact that we felt that our own interests required it. For I am sure you will agree with me that there can be no prosperity in the North or in the South, or in any other section or State where the people do not live under just and wise laws, equally and faithfully administered. [Applause.] Soon after that came the panic of 1873, so that the development of the South in her material interests has only commenced within the last ten years—I might say practically within the last five years. But that development has not only been gradual, but it has been steady, and, it affords me great pleasure to say it to you here to-day, has been great.

The State from which I come—for I can speak of that more particularly, North Carolina—in her material prosperity, in her wealth, in her peace, in her laws, in all that makes a State great and her people happy—stands to-day higher than she ever stood before in all her history. [Applause.] Her agriculture has been multiplied, her manufacturing interests have been largely increased. Within the last five years over twenty new cotton factories have been erected in the State and the old ones enlarged, till this year we consume in our State manufactories twice the amount of cotton we did five years ago. Our factories in wood and iron are also largely increased, and the mineral interests are developing, and all over North Carolina to-day there is a feeling of contentment and happiness among the people, and peace and prosperity are abounding. In some of the other States the development has been quite as remarkable. We felt in the South, and we feel to-day, that not only our desires lead to an absolute and complete reconciliation, but our interest alike requires it; and it is with pride and pleasure that I say to-day that whatever the leading citizens of North Carolina and the South have been able to do they have gladly done. Patriotism has had its work. The spirit of our fathers has fallen upon us. The centennials that were held, beginning here in your own section, and going to Philadelphia and to King's Mountain and to Cowpens and to Yorktown, had the effect to bring our people together, to let them look each other in the face, and the spirit of the fathers was revived among them again. [Applause.] But, as much as that has contributed to bring about this feeling of absolute reconciliation and brotherly love among our people, I do not think it has been equal to the personal interest of our citizens. The magnificent exhibi ion at Atlanta two years ago brought many of the people of the North down to the South, and the people began to feel that their business interests required all these animosities and bitternesses and remembrances of the past to be forgotten. And when your committee from this society visited Raleigh last winter, asking North Carolina to come here and join in this exhibition, I gladly welcomed the opportunity for us to come as business men of this country and shake hands with you for the material interest of our common country, over which floats but one flag. [Applause.] And I apprehend, my fellow-citizens and friends, that the common sentiment of all this country now is, that our personal interests as citizens, in the business relations of life, require and demand that no more shall there be any harsh feelings, or any harsh language used by one section of our country towards the other. [Applause.]

There were in days past and gone the most intimate relations between New England and North Carolina. Many of our most distinguished scholars in the early history of our State came from New England, and many of our most distinguished families trace their family origin directly back to New England. And you remember that when the Boston harbor bill was passed, all over the colony of North Carolina public meetings were held and delegates appointed to a common meeting, and when that meeting was held they passed resolutions declaring that the cause of the people of Boston was the cause of every American citizen. [Applause.] And they gathered up from the colony shiploads of provisions, and brought them to your harbor, and emptied them into the lap of your people. [Applause.] We think down in North Carolina that your people are suffering again, and we have come to your relief. We understand that you are suffering with too much money and too much population, and we have gathered up our shipload again, and we have brought it and put it in upon exhibition, and this time we want you to pass resolutions, and that those resolutions be that the cause of the people of North Carolina and the entire South in the struggle for development and prosperity is the cause of every American citizen. [Applause.] There may be, my friends, here and there, scattered over the South, some man now and then who sits by the dead ashes of the past to brood over them. There may be now and then, at the North, a man who will point to such an individual as the representative of the South. But I declare here to-day that neither of this class of persons represents either one of the sections. And I ask you to turn with me your backs upon the past, and leave all such things behind us; and let us look forward to the future, with its bright hopes and rich rewards. And here in this magnificent building, dedicated to the material interests of our country, as a representative of the South, I bid you join me in this sentiment: "Our country, to thee we cling. And here upon this sacred soil, watered by the blood of our patriot ancestors, we kneel at thy shrine and place our choicest offerings upon thy altar, and pledge our best service to thee. Thy people, one in sentiment, with the flag of their fathers above them and the God of their fathers to guide them, shall work out for thee boundless possibilities, and make thy destiny the grandest of all human governments." [Loud applause.]

Lord Chief Justice Coleridge was the guest of Gov. Butler, at Boston, a few days ago.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Boston Exposition—The State Chronicle—Reports of the Crops—Major Stedman—Blue Fishing—And other Matters.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 12, 1882.

The Boston Exposition was duly opened on Wednesday last with very elaborate ceremonies. The reception of the North Carolina officials was cordial and hearty. Gov. Butler opened the exposition with a speech that was appropriate to the occasion, and Gov. Jarvis in responding to the welcome to the South avoided any superfluous gush and made a sensible speech, as he always does, that was applauded by his audience because they believed it to be sincere.

The North Carolina Exhibit was the only one of any magnitude and variety which was swept and garnished and found complete against the coming of the crowds. This is no slight praise when it is remembered that among her competitors were our Yankee friends who are proverbially punctual and value time as money.

Since the opening the North Carolina exhibit has attracted more attention than any other, and has already had effect. A gentleman from New England with considerable capital examined our timbers at Boston, and came straghtway to North Carolina to inspect them personally. He found a quantity of the timber he wanted, purchased and will put up saw-mills at once. "One swallow doesn't make a summer," and one Boston saw-mill man is not a sure indication of an exodus of New England capitalists; but both are pleasant signs and may be good ones.

Commissioner McGehee and Dr Dabney have been recipients of distinguished courtesies. I read in the Boston papers that they were invited with the Lord Chief Justice's party to visit Harvard College, the libraries, &c. Altogether the beginning of the Boston Exhibit is as auspicious for North Carolinians as could be expected.

Walter Page will issue the first number of the *Chronicle* on Saturday. It will be a strong, bright and newsy journal, and a very valuable accession to the newspapers of the State. Mr. Page has won his fame as a journalist and editor by hard and meritorious work, and knows what journalism in a high sense is, and will, I have no doubt, illustrate it. That he has a field will not, I dare say, be seriously doubted by a great many.

Reports from 60 counties show the cotton crop to be about 71 per cent. of a full crop, coan 66 per cent., tobacco 63, sweet potatoes 82. The wheat crop was good and reaches 89 per cent., while the oat crop will average 80 per cent

This morning's New York papers contain telegrams from the northwest of very destructive frost and great destruction of corn crops.

The drought is broken at last. It began raining about 10 o'clock Monday night, and at this writing the wind is blowing fine veils of rain that envelop everything in swirls up and down the streets. Everything is wet to the core.

Capt. Dudley, Private Secretary, has returned from the Warm Springs. His health is almost restored.

A friend from Morehead tells me that the Blue fishing is very fine there, and that the biggest Blues ever seen outside of Sampson are the only ones counted by the crack trollers.

Congressman Cox, of North Carolina, and Mrs. Cox have returned from a trip across the seas.

I see that Mr. Bryan is saying some very handsome things of Maj. Charles Stedman, of Wilmington, and no doubt very deserved things, in the *Hickory Press*.

Pat. Winston has gone over to the Republicans. His card is very clever and very readable. The queer thing about it though is that he doesn't even pretend to give a reason for his change of politics. His friends will regret to see him go. He hates being lonesome worse than any man living, and he won't find a crowd of his ilk among his new associates. The vacuum has been filled.

P. M. W.

Origin of the Picnic at Big Rockfish; and other Matters.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

MR. EDITOR:—Although picnics have been very common this season, we design making a few remarks concerning one that occurred on Saturday last on the South side of Big Rockfish, about 10 miles from Fayetteville, where there is a very pleasant spring of water, and near where Mrs. Ann Black resided many years previous to her death. There being several descendants of hers not far distant, a few years ago they had taken this method of perpetuating her memory. It will be remembered that after the battle at Stuart's Creek, she and Mrs. Munn, a sister-in-law of hers, proceeded to the battle-field, and in the first place dug a pit on the South side of Rockfish and buried a man by the name of Armstrong. A marsh near by bears his name. Crossing the creek they found so many that they raised mounds over them. The reason for their having to undergo such an ordeal was that the men were either in the hostile camps or concealed in the swamps. Immediately by the spring referred to is an oak tree, probably the largest in the county. At the picnic last year it was reported to measure 24 feet in circumference at its base, and is perhaps 100 years old, inasmuch as in the shade of its branches Colin McRae, Esq., was united in marriage to Christian Black 85 years ago or more. Many extremes of heat and cold, storms and calms have occurred since it from a "little acorn grew." We observed that some of its top branches had recently died, and learned that it was the effect of lightning during the summer. This circumstance reminded us of an occurrence near here several years since. Two young men became partners in business; one of them, being in haste to become rich, enquired of the other his opinion of his success in drawing a large prize by purchasing a lottery ticket. The reply was, "about equal to your chance of being struck with thunder." Many a cloud charged with electricity has passed over this oak, although it escaped until recently. This place is probably among the earliest settled in this section. In viewing the size of pines that have grown since portions of the original clearing was abandoned, and other indications of antiquity, our mind goes back to that period when money was borrowed and returned secretly—the parties retiring from the view of company. Afterwards at a later period when evidence of indebtedness was resorted to it was a problem with them who should hold the note, or bond, and the decision was generally that the debtor should have charge of it, inasmuch as it would furnish him with the precise amount of his indebtedness. Notwithstanding this manner of transacting business, a failure to return a loan was unknown.

In viewing the crowd on the occasion referred to, we could but notice the number of children in attendance, and were reminded of the efforts used in some localities to induce foreigners to come to this country to occupy the waste places. Now it does seem to us that if a little patience is exercised there will be a sufficient number of natives to occupy them before long. In one part of Rockfish township, exclusive of factory villages, there are at least 70 minor white children in a square of four miles each way. In 20 years those that survive of them will become men and women, and the minors will probably number much over 70. Add to this number those that will immigrate unsolicited, and the probable result will be that the Southern States will become as densely settled as the New England States. It is argued by the advocates of immigration that our country is an "asylum for the oppressed of every nation," including of course the Chinese. In relation to the latter there is some objection to them. Should the South become densely populated, the destruction of the greater part of our forests will necessarily follow, and we believe it is an established fact that forests exert a considerable influence on climate and the amount of rainfall. In Texas, for instance, large portions of it are destitute of timber, hence the winds are annoying. In conclusion, in the event of our country becoming densely settled, lands will become too dear for the common people to purchase them, and the consequence will be a landed aristocracy such as exists in Europe.

B.

A communication from the Utah commission has been received at the Interior Department reporting that the "Edmunds act" has been rigidly enforced. No polygamist has been permitted to vote or to be voted for, and nearly fifteen thousand persons have been disfranchised through the operation of the law. Ten suits for damages have been instituted against the commission by Mormons whose names were rejected for registration and at the election in November, 1882. These suits, which are intended to test the constitutionality of the law, will be heard in October.

History of American Brigandage.

On Feb'y 14, 1866, a dozen armed desperadoes swooped down on the town of Liberty, Mo., entered the Clay County Savings Bank, and placing revolvers at the head of the cashier and his son, compelled them to open the vault, from which they took $73,000. In retreating they shot and killed a boy named Wymore. The robbers divided their booty on the steps of a church. October 30, 1866, five robbers entered the bank at Lexington, Mo., and at the point of their revolvers ransacked the premises. They were pursued, but escaped. In November, 1866, a band of ruffians ditched a train near Louisville, Ky., killing one man, after which the express car was robbed of $12,000. The whole band were eventually arrested, and proved to be Kentuckians. Two of them, named Bill King and Abae Owens, were convicted of murder, and eight others were prosecuted for robbery.

A sanguinary raid was executed by the bandits at Richmond, Mo., May, 1867, when a band of 14 perfectly equipped men dashed in and took possession of the town, shooting at every man who appeared on the street. The banking-house of Hughes & Mason was robbed of $4,000. Mayor Shaw was shot and killed while trying to rally the citizens. The son of the jailer, B. G. Griffin, fired upon the robbers from the jail-yard, but soon fell, riddled with bullets. His father took position over his dead son's body and was soon killed, fighting back as he fell. Their sturdy resistance saved the jail, and, the citizens having organized for attack, the raiders began their retreat. Dick Barnes, Tom Little and Andy McGuire of the gang were caught and hanged.

On March 2, 1868, a band of horsemen rode into Savannah, Mo., in broad daylight and invested the bank. Judge McLain and his son were inside, and at the first display of hostilities they shut the safe, seized revolvers, and showed fight. The Judge was shot down, being severely wounded, but the noise of the firing aroused the citizens, and the robbers fled without securing any plunder.

It was at Russellville, Ky., March 20, 1868, that the James boys first got their reputation as bank robbers. Two men entered the bank, and with drawn revolvers invited Cashier Long to surrender. He showed fight and was shot through the head, but escaped from the building. The robbers secured $14,000 and made their escape, shooting a man named Owens in doing so. It was learned that the main object of the raid was to secure money to send Jesse James, who was sick at the time, on a sea voyage. Geo. Shepherd was arrested as one of the robbers and sent to the penitentiary for three years.

At Gallatin, Mo., December 7, 1869, two young men rode up to the door of the Daviess County Savings Bank, and one of them entered the bank after he had placed his horse in charge of his companion. In the bank were John W. Sheets, the cashier, and a young man named McDowell. The stranger tendered a one hundred-dollar bill, asking for change, and as Sheets was counting the money, thrust a navy revolver forward and shot him through the heart. A second shot pierced his brain and he fell. McDowell was covered with the weapon and ordered to keep quiet, while the stranger helped himself to $700 from the safe and till. The citizens heard the shots and hastened to the bank. The guard gave warning and the murderer ran to the street. As he mounted his horse the animal plunged and he fell with one foot in the stirrup and was dragged 50 feet. The citizens opened fire upon him, when the other wheeled, rode back to his dismounted comrade, who disengaged himself, leaped up behind him, and both flew off under a shower of bullets. The horse, which had nearly killed one of the robbers, was captured and identified as the property of Jesse James, and there is no doubt that the James brothers were the murderers and robbers on this memorable occasion.

On June 3, 1871, three of a gang of six men entered the bank of Abacook Brothers, at Corydon, Iowa, overpowered the cashier and rode off with $9,000. They escaped safely into Clay county, Mo., where Clell Miller was arrested as one of the gang, tried and acquitted. As usual, the James boys, who were undoubtedly of the party, published long lists of names of people who were ready to swear they were in Missouri at the time of the robbery, and Miller's was the only arrest made.

Five desperadoes captured the Deposit Bank at Columbia, Ky., April 29, 1872, but the cashier refused to give up the keys of the safe. He was fired at, but not hit. Only a few hundred dollars were secured, and the robbers have let Kentucky alone since then. Cole Younger, Frank and Jesse James are believed to have been the men who entered the bank on this occasion.

September 26, 1872, three horsemen rode up to the gate of the Kansas City fair grounds, and in view of thousands of people snatched from the ticket-seller a box containing $378. Many who witnessed the bold proceedings positively identified the James brothers and Cole Younger as the robbers, but alibi cards were published by all, containing the names of hundreds of witnesses "ready to swear," &c.

On May 27, 1873, occurred the robbery of the St. Genevieve (Mo.) Bank. Gen. Rogers, its cashier, and his son were chatting together that afternoon when a couple of men entered and commanded a halt, covering both bankers with their pistols. Young Rogers made a dash for the outside and got into the street, receiving a flesh wound in the back as he did so. The cashier was forced, under penalty of death, to open the safe, from which $3,500 was taken. The robbers then forced the cashier to walk between them to the outskirts of the town, where they robbed him of his watch and pocket book, and ordered him home. The robbers were unsuccessfully pursued

On the evening of July 21, 1873, Engineer John Rafferty, of the Rock Island express just as it was running eastward along a sharp curve four miles west of Adair, Iowa, saw one of the rails suddenly move out of place. He reversed the engine and applied the air-brakes, and as he did so bullets began to rain upon the cab. Just then the engine entered the break and turned over, the brave engineer going down to his death in the wreck. Masked figures rose from each side of the track and terrified the passengers by firing through the car windows. The express car was entered and robbed and the passengers were despoiled. The entire booty amounted to $2,500. The description given of the robbers fastened suspicion upon the Younger brothers, the James brothers, and two men named Ike Flannery and Jim Anderson.

The stage coach from Malvern, Arkansas, to Hot Springs was stopped Jan. 15, 1874, and the passengers stripped of their valuables. The Younger brothers were credited with this robbery.

There was another train robbery at Gad's Hill, Mo., January 31, 1874. The robbers got $1,800 from the mail and express and $2,000 additional from the passengers. The belief that the Youngers were at the head of this affair was so strong that extraordinary efforts were made to capture them. Detectives Lull and Wright undertook the job, penetrated the territory where the bandits lived, and were surprised by them one morning. In the fight that ensued Lull was mortally wounded, after which he shot and killed John Younger. A man named Ed. Daniels, an acquaintance of the Youngers who assisted the detectives, was also slain. Equally vigorous efforts were made to capture the James brothers, who, however, succeeded in murdering Pinkerton's detective, Whicher, who had got on their track. In January, 1875, a raid was made on the residence of their mother, Mrs. Samuels, and a hand-grenade was thrown into the house, the explosion shattering the old woman's arm and killing her 5-year-old boy. The James brothers escaped unhurt. About the same time the steamer Ella D., while tied up at Point Jefferson, La., was boarded by a gang of robbers, who overpowered the crew and robbed the boat of $1,000 cash and $500 in goods.

April 7, 1874, the stage between San Antonio and Austin, Texas, was robbed by three masked men, who secured $3,000. The Youngers were believed to have been in this affair. The other of the robbers, named Jim Reed, was run down and killed a week after, and confessed that he had been in the Gad's Hill robbery.

In November, 1874, five masked men entered a store on the Petit Jean river, in Yell county, Ark., killed the proprietor and robbed the place.

Corinth, Miss., next received a visit from the bandits, the Tishbonnigo Bank at that place being entered by masked freebooters, who, after pounding the president, Mr. Taylor, into submission, rifled the safe of $5,000. Jewelry and diamonds that had been left with the bank for safekeeping of the value of $10,000 were also removed.

On the same day that the Corinth Bank was robbed the evening train of the Kansas Pacific Railroad was stopped near Muncie, Kan., by masked men They forced the express messenger to open the safe, from which they took $30,000, together with some jewelry. The old crowd were charged with the robbery, but a few days afterward one Bud McDaniel was arrested while drunk in Kansas City and $1,034 in money and some of the stolen jewelry found upon him. In making an attempt to escape he was shot dead.

July 9, 1875, a train of the Vandalia line was stopped at Long Point, Ill. The engineer was killed and the express car attacked, but the messenger stoutly refused to open the car, and the robbers retired baffled.

At Huntington, West Va., early in September, 1875, the local bank was attacked by four armed horsemen, who compelled the cashier to open the vault from which they took over $10,000. They escaped into Kentucky, where one of them was mortally shot, but he declined to give the names of his associates, who, however, were very certainly the James brothers and Cole Younger.

April 18, 1876, the Baxter Springs (Kan.) Bank was entered by two desperadoes, who coerced the cashier into opening the safe, from which they took $3,000.

The Otterville (Mo.) train robbery occurred on the night of July 7, 1876. The train was stopped by the watchman, under pressure from the robbers, who executed their work with a coolness unparalleled in the history of crimes of this kind. They secured booty amounting to $15,000. Hobbs Kerry and Charlie Pitts, who were of the gang, were subsequently arrested. Kerry made a full confession, stating that Cole and Bob Younger, Frank and Jesse James, Clell Miller, Charlie Pitts, Bill Caldwell and himself did the job.

It was at Northfield, Minn., that the bandits fairly met their Waterloo. September 6, 1876, four of them, supported by an outside guard, made a dash at the First National Bank there, covering the cashier, Haywood, and the clerks, Wilcox and Barker, with their revolvers; and, leaping over the counter, stated that they were going to rob the bank. The cashier refused to open the vault. Barker escaped and gave the alarm outside, and a lively fusilade soon began between the robbers on duty outside and the populace. Finding themselves foiled, those inside departed, one of them shooting Haywood in the head and instantly killing him, saying to the clerks that the action was "a warning to those bank cashiers to open up when we want them to." A terrific fight on the street followed. One of the gang was shot dead from his horse in front of the bank. Another was shot down and killed, and a third was so severely wounded that he nearly fell from his horse, and had to beg the others not to desert him. On their retreat the robbers were harassed unrelentingly. The James boys were cornered once, but finally escaped. The Youngers were made prisoners at Madelia, but, though now in the penitentiary, have always refused to give any information as to their confederates. The two killed in the city were Clell Miller and Bill Caldwell. The one killed at the Madelia fight was Charlie Pitts.

June 3 1877, an attempt was made to wreck and rob a whole train of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, near Wood End, Mo. The engine and baggage car left the track, and the engineer, fireman and Dr. Atkinson, of Pacific, Mo., were killed in the wreck. Firing was begun in the bush near by, but the salvation of the train prevented an attack. A man named Leroy Oliver was arrested, and confessed that he was one of the gang, and conducted the detectives to the spot where were concealed the tools used in damaging the tracks and bludgeons which were to have been employed in clubbing the passengers in case of resistance. His confederates were arrested, but the people of the country sympathized with them in their enterprise, and, after four mistrials, the cases were abandoned.

Sept. 18, 1877, a band of robbers seized a Union Pacific train at an isolated station called Big Springs, near Laramie, and captured $60,000 in gold coin and 300,000 ounces of silver in bars. This they could not remove, so they contented themselves with the gold and $2,000 which they took from the passengers. Three of the robbers were subsequently caught up with in Kansas, and, showing resistance, were shot dead by a volley from cavalrymen, who were ambushed. In the pack was found $20,000 in gold. Others of the gang were traced and made to give back part of the money, but the greater portion of it was never recovered. It was claimed at the time that Frank James was along with the band.

Last on the list comes the Glendale robbery, when eight desperadoes boarded the Denver express, bound east, and robbed the express safe of its contents, valued at $20,000. It was very clearly shown that Jesse James was at the head of the job, and that his companions were Jim Cummings, Ed Miller and Jim Blackmore. With this affair the history of American brigandage can be closed.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Information has been received at the War Department that First Lieut. John M. Porter, Third Cavalry, stationed at Fort Thomas, Ariz., is $1,900 short in his accounts, and has fled.

The treasurer of Montgomery county, Indiana, is short $40,000 in consequence of private speculations in Chicago in wheat and lumber.

Surgeon General Hamilton, of the marine hospital service, has received a report from Dr. Main, at Brownsville, Texas, in which the latter states that locusts are in Hunstica, State of Vera Cruz, at Tamaulipas, near Tampico, Rio Verde, Eastern and San Luis Potosi. At the last-mentioned place, he says, the locusts occupy a perfect parallelogram seven leagues long by two leagues broad, in a solid rank, and are traveling northward, leaving no verdure behind them.

The farm of the late Horace Greeley, at Chappaqua, N. Y., was sold on Saturday, in accordance with a decree of the Supreme Court of New York. It was bought by Mr. Greeley's daughter Gabrielle for $10,000. It contains 78 acres, and with buildings, &c., cost Horace Greeley over $70,000.

In a report from Consul Dockery, at Leeds, on the subject of the evasion of the United States tariff laws by British manufacturers of linen threads, he shows that by a system of large discounts, and by substitution of consignments for absolute sales, the manufacturers have managed to evade the heavy ad valorem tax.

We rejoice to learn from the Raleigh *News and Observer* that Judge Ruffin has returned to Hillsboro from the mountains somewhat improved in health.

A correspondent who has just returned from a tour through the heart of Zululand reports that the natives are on the eve of a war of mutual extermination, which will be bad news for the museums.

Advices from Loanda, West Africa, dated Aug. 15, state that Henry Stanley, after penetrating far into the interior, has returned to Stanley Pool. It is believed he intends to retrace the country covered in his former journey along the east coast.

A dispatch from Rome to the *Times* states that by the will of the Count de Chambord 400,000 francs are bequeathed to the fund of Peter's Pence.

The village of Deep Creek, on the Dismal Swamp Canal, eight miles from Norfolk, was almost totally destroyed on Sunday morning by fire, believed to be incendiary. Twenty-five or thirty houses were destroyed and several persons injured.

A dispatch from Batavia, the capital of Java, says an official report of the recent disaster has not yet been published. The number of natives killed at Bantam, Batavia and Lampong is estimated at 30,000. The number of Europeans lost is unknown. The garrison and the Dutch residents at Telokbelong were saved. Terrible distress prevails at Telokbelong, as it is unapproachable by the sea, owing to the bay being filled with banks of pumice stone. The telegraph line from Batavia to Telokbelong was destroyed.

A late telegram from Batavia says that a famine is completing the havoc there.

On Wednesday and Thursday of last week a great storm prevailed off New Foundland. The steamer Canima was wrecked on Thursday on Gull Island, St. Mary's Bay, N. S. The passengers were dragged ashore by ropes. Everything else, including the mails, was lost.

On the same day, the French bark Kermalo, with 9,000 quintals of codfish, from St. Pierre for France, was sunk with all hands, at the entrance to the River Gironde.

The French banker Augusta, was severely damaged, and reports having lost six men.

The banker Marie Emile is reported as having gone down with all on board while lying at anchor on the Great Banks.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe of Friday reports the abandonment at sea of the brig Joseph Clark, of Maine, dismantled and leaky from the storm of August 29th. The crew were saved by a passing steamer.

Meanwhile, a dispatch to the Galveston *News* reports heavy rains in Texas and on the Mexican frontier. Great losses are feared by the sheep owners among their flocks by drowning. And the Texas and Mexican Railroad has been damaged for a distance of 100 miles.

Great preparations have been made in Baltimore for the celebration of the "Oriole" pageant, which began on Tuesday night and will end to-night, when the President and cabinet are expected to be present. The Oriole is the Baltimore Mardi Gras—though it is a recent copy of the New Orleans celebration, the first pageant of the kind in the former city having taken place in 1881. The Baltimore *Sun* judiciously urges its commercial advantage to that city as one of the best of advertisements.

Eighteen new cases of yellow fever have been reported at the Pensacola navy-yard. But the city itself is still said to be exempt from the scourge.

The Hickory *Press* learns that Dr. E. O. Elliott, the owner of the Sparkling Catawba Springs, has bargained the property away to Mr. Ephraim Abell, of Chester, S. C., including 160 acres of land surrounding it, for $25,000.

On Wednesday the 5th of September 110,000 lbs. of merchandise, the freight on which amounted to $525, was shipped from the depot of the W. N. C. R. R at Hickory. Of this amount more than 60,000 lbs. were dried fruit. Five cars were filled with the freight from this place alone. A good day's work for Hickory, says the *Press*.

The annual statement of the lumber interest of Wilmington for the year ending August 31, shows that the exports amounted in round numbers to 33,000,000 feet, of which 23,000,000 went to domestic and 10,000,000 feet to

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

THURSDAY,.....SEPTEMBER 13, 1883.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance)..... $2 00
Six months..... 1 00
☞ No name enrolled without payment, and no paper sent a reasonable time after time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MISS M. H. SMITH—Millinery.
M. A. DAUPHIN—To the Public.
S. SHEETZ & SON—Furniture, &c.
JAS. D. MCNEILL—To the Farmers.
J. A. PEMBERTON—New Fall Goods.
JOSIAH EVANS—Prospectus of the Sun.
R. H. TOMLINSON & Co—Dry Goods, &c.
FRANK W. THORNTON—Fine Dress Goods.
J. A. PEMBERTON, JR—Gilt Edge Butter, &c.
D. H. WILSON & Co—Scotch Parlor Matches.

ABOUT TOWN.

WE ARE requested to state that there will be divine service at St. Joseph's Church (colored), Rev. H. S. McDuffie, at 11 a. m. and 5. p. m. Sunday School at 3½ p. m.

RELIGIOUS.—The Rev. Dr. Joyner, of the Episcopal Church of Pittsboro, filled the pulpit of St. John's Church last Sunday, in the absence of the pastor, Rev. Dr. J. C. Huske, and delivered impressive sermons in the morning and evening to large congregations.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.—In Major Dowd's Congressional district Mr. Wm. G. McMillan, son of Prof. Hamilton McMillan, of Red Springs, Robeson county, has successfully passed the examination at Annapolis and been admitted into the United States Naval Academy.

CAMP MEETING.—An old-time camp meeting (colored) commenced last Sunday morning at Huske's grove, a few miles north-west of town, with a number of preachers in attendance and large crowds from every direction. The enthusiasm bids fair to last for some time.

AN IMPORTANT INDUSTRY.—Messrs. Tolar & Poe now have their new brick-yard, a short distance south-east of the fair grounds, in full operation; and, with improved machinery for pressing the brick, capable of turning out from 14,000 to 18,000 brick per day, they make a beautiful article for the hands of the mason. Doubtless they and Mr. Newton will be able hereafter to meet all the wants of builders, as we believe there is no lack of suitable clay for brick-making.

SORGHUM.—Mr. S. C. Godwin of this county, living about 11 miles from town on the old river road, has shown us a sample of sorghum of his own production, the best we have seen. Mr. Cod. win made 550 gallons of sorghum from a planting of 4 acres. We believe that this is an agricultural industry which is entitled to more attention than it has received. The people of Sampson are growing it largely, but so far very little has been done in Cumberland. Let every farmer plant for home use half an acre of good land in sorghum cane, which can easily receive all needed attention along with the other farm work.

A BOLD HOUSE BREAKER.—Last Monday night, at about 9 o'clock, Mrs. McLaurin, living on Maiden Lane, when about to retire found one of the windows thrown open, and looking out into the yard saw a man sitting on the kitchen steps. One of the ladies of the household ran to Mr. Gaster's and gave the alarm, and several persons hurried to the house, but of course the fellow had by that time disappeared. The family being greatly alarmed, Mr. J. S. Harrington offered to remain in the house for the night for their protection, but, from fear of troubling him, they declined his offer—unfortunately, as the sequel proved. The ladies sat up until after 4 o'clock, when, wearied out, they went to bed—and in broad daylight Miss Maggie McLaurin was awakened by a choking sensation, to find a man clutching her throat. She struck at him, and he ran down stairs and escaped from the house. People were up and about in the neighborhood, and if the alarm could have been given in time the villain would have been caught.

The man kept his face averted, which Miss McLaurin could not see; but she describes him as stoutly built, wearing a brown coat, straw hat and slippers.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.—All the members of the board of county commissioners were present at the extra meeting last Saturday, when the following business was transacted:

This valuation on real estate in Carver's Creek township was reduced 10 per cent. The sheriff was allowed his insolvent account, and the tax books for 1883 were ordered to be placed in his hands. The following report of the committee on the sheriff's account was accepted and ordered to be recorded:

Statement of Taxes for 1882.

Valuation of property,	$2,755,386	
Deduct Beaver Dam,	62,314	
	2,693,072	
		22,756 45
At 84½c on $100 of property,		163 04
Beaver Dam at 26 1-6c,		22 919.49
		217.02
Unlist. prop., $25,684, at 84½c,		23,136.51
Credit by errors reported, $11,011 at 84½c,		93.04
		23,043.47
Total real and personal tax,		1,078.00
2,156 polls at 50c,		28.50
57 polls from list of 1880 and 1881,		1,237.93
Schedule B tax,		25,387.90
		1,269.39
Total,		24,118.51
Credited by sheriff's commission,		23,915.54
The sheriff shows treasurer's receipt		339.88
Claiming due him on settlement of '81		24,255.42

LIST OF LETTERS.—The following is a list of the letters remaining uncalled for in the Fayetteville post-office for the past week. Persons calling for any of these letters will please say, Advertised.

B—Mrs. Lydia Brown; Robt. Blackman; Shade Brown; J. M. Brown; Dicey Bennett; C. Butler.

C—A. M. Chesrith; Mrs. Mary E. Cade; Jno. Carroll.

E—Miss Hattie Emmerson.

F—Mrs. N. G. Fisher; J. R. Feeney; Rev. J. G. Fry.

H—Mrs. Eliza Hughes; Mrs. Sarah E. Hawley; Nathan Hall; L. H. Hobson.

J—Mis Kate Johnson; Ames Johnson.

L—Wm. Lumsden; Giles Lucas.

M—A. M. Matthews; Calvin McCall.

R—Wm. Russ; Miss Winnie Riggins.

T—T. J. Tolar; A. S. Thomas.

W—Martha Wilson; M. L. Wright; J. W. Walker (2); P. D. Wooten.

THE STORM.—A very heavy storm—probably the equinoctial—came upon us last Monday with heavy wind and rain, lasting until yesterday morning. The creeks are rushing and foaming with great volumes of water, and the river has taken a tremendous rise; but it was so low that it will stand a great deal of water, and we hope that the lowlands will not be flooded.

STILL ANOTHER CASE.—Two months ago Mr. Jas. P. Robertson, living on the east side of Cape Fear, had 35 fine sheep, for one alone of which he had been offered $10. Since that time the dogs have made two raids upon them, and his flock is now reduced to 5.

The Sunday School celebration of the Free Will Baptist Church will take place this year, the first Saturday in October, at St. Mary's Grove church, in Elevation township, says the Smithfield *Herald* Rev. J. P. Barrett, editor of the Raleigh *Christian Sun*, and W. C. Troy, of Fayetteville, will deliver addresses on that occasion. The Johnston county soldiers' historical society, says the same paper, was organized in the court-house in Smithfield on Saturday, September 1st, by electing E. J. Holt, Esq., temporary president of said society. The object of this society is to gather facts and incidents connected with the part Johnston county soldiers took in the late civil war.

The words "Independence Americaine, 1777–1882," are inscribed upon the statue of LaFayette which was unveiled at Le Puy, France, on Thursday last. In his address at the banquet which succeeded the unveiling, M. Waldeck Rousseau, minister of the interior, declared that nothing threatened the strength of the government, and that France viewed with indifference the recent mourning services over a monarchist [Comte de Chambord.] He asserted that no one seemed anxious to claim a heritage which must certainly entail the banishment of the claimant.

THE MARKETS.—New York, Sept. 11.—Cotton quiet and steady at 10¾c for middling uplands and 10¾c for Orleans. Futures barely steady, with sales at the following quotations: September 10.-18c; October 10.26c; November 10.35c; December 10.46c; January 10.57c; February 10.69c. Spirits turpentine 40½c. Rosin $1.52½@$1.62½.

Liverpool, Sept. 11, Noon.—Cotton market hardening; uplands 5 11-16d; Orleans 5 13-16d; receipts 11,200 bales, of which 3,600 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Uplands, l. m. c., September and October delivery 5 45-64d; December and January delivery 5 45-64d; March and April delivery 5 54-64d.

MARRIED.

JOHNSON—KELLY—In this vicinity, on the evening of the 5th inst., at the residence of Mr. John C. Venn, by Rev. F. W. Eason, Mr. JAMES F. JOHNSON, of Fayetteville, to Miss REBECCA KELLY, of Petersburg, Va.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Event Will Occur Again on Oct. 9th.

There was excitement through the land over the 14th August (the 150th Monthly) Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery. Gen'ls G. T. Beauregard of La. and Jubal A. Early of Va., both of them used to hot weather, found it warm. As the Wheel of Fo tune revolved it evolved this result: Ticket No. 94,477 drew the happy purchasers of fifths at $1 each were Rev. Moses Zevovich, of No. 544½ South Canal st., Chicago, Ill., and W. L. Muse, of Rocky Mount, N. C. No. 61,-859 drew the second prize of $25,000—sold in fifths also at $1 each, to Samuel Selig and Dr. J. M. Littlehale, of Selma, Ala., and Gustav Bauman, of No. 40 W. Monroe st., (care of the Preble Machine Works Co.) Chicago, Ill. No. 97,563 drew the third prize of $10,000—sold in a whole at $5 to Jack Greaves, the driver of The Scott Fire Engine Co. of Nashville, Tenn. Nos. 25,779 and 76,119 drew the fourth two prizes of $6,000 each, and were sold in fifths, at $1 each, to Messrs. Wm. E. Oates, C. Willis, A. A. Prescott and Robt. Payne, of Vicksburg; Miss Mr. J. V. Youdersmith, of 929 Locust st., Philada., and a party in New Orleans, over again on the 9th day of October, and all information can be had on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

THE COMPLEXION IS OFTEN I ESTROYED by worms. It can be restored by taking Shriner's Indian Vermifuge. Only 25 cents a bottle.

Success.

Some one said nothing succeeds like success. The best preacher saves the most souls; the best farmer makes the most bread; the best lawyer protects his client; the best medicine that which will do successfully all it claims. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medicine is recommended for just what it is, and with the greatest certainty. Boyking's Worm Killer will destroy and remove worms if there is any in the body. Everybody's Catharic Pill acts gently, mildly and with certainty on the liver and bowels. They are each 25 cents a bottle and are kept both in country stores and by druggists. Doctors prefer them.

MRS. JOE PERSON'S REMEDY WILL CURE YOU AND FAYETTEVILLE DRUGGISTS KEEP IT.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
CHARLES HAIGH,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	75@80
Hog Round,	11@11½	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	11@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	13½@14	Flint—good	10@11
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged,	9@10
Sides,	8½@9½	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	8@9	Green,	4@5
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	10@11	American,	3½@4
Hams,	17@00	Swedes,	6@7
Shoulders,	9@10	LARD—	
BAGGING—	10@11	North Carolina,	11½@13
BEEF—		Western,	11@12
Ox foot,	2½@3½	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	33@35
BEESWAX—	20@22	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	25@35	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$3.75
Java,	20@30	PORK—	
Rio,	9½@11	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	@50
COTTONTIES	1.65@2.00	Irish,	1.00@0.00
CHICKENS—	15@30	SALT—	1.10@0.00
EGGS—	17½@00	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	8½@9
N. C. Fam.	$5.25@0.00	Granulated	11@12½
Wes. Fam.	6.00@8.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	1.00@1.10	SHUCKS—	50@65
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	6@7
Corn,	75@80	WOOL—	20@00
Oats,	45@00	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	80@90	Corn Whiskey,	2.00
Pease,	75@80	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
DEALERS IN
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c.

Middling	9¼@00
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	$1 25@0 00
Hard	$2.25
Yellow Dip	$2.25
Virgin Dip	
Spirits	35@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	90@2 75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 11—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened dull at 38 cents per gallon, with sales later of 100 casks at 37½ cents.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1.17½ for Strained and firm at $1.25 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.80 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady, with sales reported at $1.25 for Hard and $2.40 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

NEW FALL GOODS!

J. A. PEMBERTON

WOULD say to his friends and the public generally that he has just returned from an extended visit to all the Northern cities, where he made his selections for the Fall trade. In this stock may be found all the newest styles.

IN DRESS GOODS

he offers the finest selection of SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, CASHMERES, BIARRITZ and a great many other new styles, with all the new shades of Trimmings to match every shade of Dress Goods.

Jerseys, Cloaks and Walking Coats.

His stock of Ladies' wrappings in the above line is very beautiful.

Ready-Made Clothing.

Special attention is invited to his stock of Boy's and Youth's Clothing—it is complete in all sizes.

BRUSSELS, INGRAIN and THREE-PLY CARPETINGS,

in great variety and very cheap.

As time will not permit of a full description of his stock in this week's paper, he would say to the public generally call and see for yourselves.

These goods were bought at bottom prices and will be sold accordingly.

GIVE US A CALL.

We will always take pleasure in showing you through the stock.

Thanking my friends for their past favors, I trust I shall be still favored. Come and see us.

J. A. PEMBERTON.

Sep 13, 1883 32-2t

SOMETHING TO EAT AND Something to Eat Out Of.

YOU WILL FIND AT PEMBERTON'S NEW STORE,

Fine Gilt Edge Butter,

Sugar, Coffee, Lard, Hams, Flour, Canned Goods, Deviled Crabs, Salmon, Preserved Ginger, Pickles, Desiccated Cocoanut, Oatmeal and Hominy, Gelatine, Flavoring Extracts, Cream Tartar, Spices, &c., &c.,

Coffee and Tea Pots, China Tea Sets, Ewers and Basins, Plates, Cups and Saucers, Tumblers, Goblets and Wine Glasses Lamps, Pitchers, Glass Sets, Chamber Sets, Glass Stands, Pickle Dishes, Tin Pie Plates, Wash Pans and Basins, Baskets, &c.

NUTS, RAISINS, TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Smoke the Square Cigar.

ALL WE ASK IS A TRIAL ORDER.

Goods Delivered Day or Night.

J. A PEMBERTON, JR.

Sep 13, 1883. 32tf

R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.,

NOS. 41 AND 43 NORTH SIDE PERSON ST.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., &c.,

GROCERIES—Heavy and Light,

HARDWARE,

PLOWS, CASTINGS, HAMES, COLLARS, TRACE CHAINS, &c.

Confectioneries,

Tobacco, Cigars and Notions,

They offer a large stock and good selection of everything that one could wish, and the public will always find them prepared to supply their wants.

The removal to our new stand has given us ample room for the exhibit of our goods and the accommodation of our customers.

R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

Sep 13, 1883 32-3m

S. SHEETZ & SON, Furniture Dealers and Undertakers,

KEEP always on hand all sizes and styles of Coffins and Caskets, from the common pine coffin to the finest velvet covered casket. We are also prepared, when wanted, to take charge of bodies as soon as dead, and all necessary arrangements made for the funeral. If necessary we can keep bodies for a whole week without any discoloration of the face or any offensive odor. The junior partner of the firm will give his personal attention in all cases entrusted to our charge. We also have the finest two horse hearse in the city, which will be furnished, when wanted, either in town or in the country. We have just finished our new and handsome store on Green street, next door to Mrs. Banks's Confectionery. We have the handsomest Furniture Store that has ever been in Fayetteville. We have on hand and are receiving daily from the northern markets the largest stock with the greatest variety that has ever been in the city. Bedsteads, Mattresses, Chairs, Sofas, Bureaux, Sideboards and Wardrobes, of all styles and prices; Bedroom suites, Walnut and Poplar parlor suites; What-Nots, Hat Racks, Towel Racks, Tables, a nice lot of Baby Carriages, and in fact anything that is wanted in our line, we have it. Come one, come all. We will take great pleasure in showing you around, whether you want to buy or not. Old Furniture repaired and made to look as good as new, at a very small cost. We are also prepared to put down carpets, hang window curtains or any thing that is needed around a house in our line. We have some very fine Extension Window Cornices which we will sell cheap.

We thank the public for their past favors, and by strict attention to business and very low prices, we hope to merit a continuance of the same.

Respectfully,

S. SHEETZ & SON.

Fayetteville, Sep. 13, 1883 32tf

FINE DRESS GOODS.

I HAVE just returned from the Northern cities, and while there selected the handsomest line of FINE DRESS GOODS ever received in Fayetteville. The assortment comprises all the Novelties in all the new shades, among which are:

BILLIARD CLOTHS—all colors.
OTTOMAN CLOTHS—all colors.
JERSEY CLOTHS—all colors.
SATIN SALEEL—all colors.
100 pieces CASHMERES, in all shades.
SILK VELVETS, all the new shades.
BROCADE SILK VELVETS.
BLACK BROCADE SILKS.
LYONS BLACK SILKS—large and full line.

To match all the new shades in Dress Goods, we show a full line of

Harris' Mousquetaires Kid Gloves.

FRANK W. THORNTON,

5, 7 and 9 North Hay St.

Sep 13, 1883 1t

TO THE FARMERS!

Having built a new and convenient Gin House, and having a

First-Class Gin

with everything in good order; with good location, careful and attentive hands and MY PERSONAL ATTENTION, I feel confident of my ability to give satisfaction to all who will favor me with their ginning.

Charges One-Twentieth.

Highest Cash Price Paid for Seed Cotton.

☞ Cotton from east side of C. F. River toll free.

Come and see me at the Merchant Mills.

JAS D. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 13, 1883. 32-3m

Prospectus of the Sun.

THE undersigned will, on or about September 26, 1883, commence the publication, in Fayetteville, of a 24 column, secular weekly newspaper, to be entitled "THE SUN." It will be furnished at the low rate of $1.50 per year, 75 cents for six months, 50 cents for three months.

In politics it will be Democratic; but it reserves the right to discuss and criticise any and all measures; and the acts of any official, which it believes to be wrong. It will always be found on the side of morality, and striving for the interest of the Farmer, Merchant, Mechanic, Manufacturer and business men generally. It will advocate such measures as will promote the progress and develop the material resources of the State at large, and especially of this section. It will put forth every effort tending to the general prosperity of this county and town. It will aim to furnish all Foreign, National and State news of interest to its patrons, and will direct special attention to the local department.

That we may be sustained in advocating the principles above set forth, we ask, and confidently expect to receive, the support and encouragement of a generous public.

Books of subscription are now open at my office.

Respectfully, JOSIAH EVANS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sep. 13, 1883. 32 3t

NEW ORLEANS, August 1, 1883.

TO THE PUBLIC!

Investigate for Yourselves!

Postmaster-General Gresham having published a wilful and malicious falsehood in regard to the character of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, the following facts are given to the public to prove his statement, that we are engaged in a fraudulent business, to be false and untrue:

Amount of prizes paid by The Louisiana State Lottery Company from January 1, 1879, to present date:

Paid to Southern Express Co., New Orleans	$1,366,300
Paid to Louisiana National Bank, T. M. Wescott, Manager	463,900
Paid to Louisiana State National Bank, Jos. H. Oglesby, President	125,100
Paid to New Orleans National Bank, S. H. Kennedy, President	88,550
Paid to Union National Bank, A. Baldwin, President	64,450
Paid to Citizens' Bank, S. Charlton, Cashier	57,000
Paid to Germania National Bank, E. L. Carriere, President	30,000
Paid to Hibernia National Bank, Jules Cassard, President	37,000
Paid to Canal Bank, Ed. Toby, Cashier	13 150
Paid to Mutual National Bank, Chas. Palfrey, Cashier	8,300
Jos. Mitchel, Cashier	
Total paid as above	$2,253,650
Paid in sums of under $1,000 at the various offices of the Company throughout the United States	2,627,410
Total paid by all	$4,881,060

For the truth of the above facts we refer the public to the officers of the above-named corporations, and for our legality and standing to the Mayor and Officers of the City of New Orleans, to the State authorities of Louisiana, and also to the U. S. Officials of Louisiana. We claim to be legal, honest and correct in all our transactions, as much so as any business in the country. Our standing is conceded by all who will investigate, and our stock has for years been sold at our Board of Brokers, and owned by many of our best known and respected citizens.

M. A. DAUPHIN, *President.*

☞ CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000. ☜

Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early

Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. TENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS K, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, **October 9, 1883—161st** Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths, in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE	$75,000	
1	do do	25,000	
1	do do	10,000	
2	PRIZES OF $6000	12,000	
5	do 2000	10,000	
10	do 1000	10,000	
20	do 500	10,000	
100	do 200	20,000	
200	do 100	30,000	
300	do 50	15,000	
500	do 25	25,000	
1000	do		

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9	do do	500	4 500
9	do do	250	2,250
9	do		
1967	Prizes, amounting to		$265,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address of Letters to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

Ordinary letters by Mail or Express to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans La.,

or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

Sept. 13, 1883. 32 4t

Millinery! Millinery!!

I EXPECT to return from the Northern cities about the 30th inst. with a large and fashionable stock of

MILLINERY,

Hats, Bonnets, Notions, &c.

Reserve your orders until my return and you will get the latest styles.

MISS M. H. SMITH,
No. 19 HAY STREET.

Sept 13, 1883 32-3t

BUY THE CELEBRATED

Scotch Parlor Matches.

"POCKET,"
"CLYDESDALE,"
AND
"LOCH KATRINE" BRANDS,

Manufactured by Mitchell & Co., Glasgow, Scotland.

D. H. Wilson & Co.,

375 and 377 Washington St., New York, sole agents in the United States.

W. S. PRIOR, Salesman.

Sep 13, 1883 32-tf

AT GEO. BRANDT'S Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar,

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

500 PIECES

Ladies' Worsted Dress Goods just received. Unprecedented bargains at

10 cts. per yard.

Call in time and take them away.

Respectfully, GEO. BRANDT.

Sep 6, 1883. 31tf

JUST ARRIVED,

2500 L. Q. C. L. Cigars.

We defy competition.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Sep 6, 1883 31tf

WE OFFER

A FULL assortment of Plug and Twist Chewing Tobacco.
"Grape Brand" Smoking.
"Sitting Bull" Smoking
"Blackwell Durham" Smoking.
"Dake" Cigarettes, &c.

—ALSO—

Fancy and well selected CANDIES, that are fresh and nice. Call and see for yourselves.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
Hay Street.

COLLARS,

Hames,
Bridles,
Britching,
Saddles,
Hame Strings,
Trace Chains
Breast Chains.

Call at HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE.

ROPE, WELL WHEELS,

Leather, Pot-ware, Nails, Spikes and Finishing Nails; Saws, Planes, Coopers' Adze, &c., &c.

H. H. H.

Valuable Land for Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Cumberland County, made September 3d, 1883, in a certain cause, wherein M. A. Baker as administrator of George D. Baker is plaintiff and O. A. Zeigler and wife Nettie and others as heirs at law of George D. Baker are defendants, I shall offer for sale at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Saturday, October 6th, at 12 o'clock M., about 900 acres of land lying in 71st Township, about 8 mile swest of Fayetteville, consisting of three several tracts. The above lands are what is known as round leaf black jack lands and are considered valuable for farming purposes.

Also, the old Barrel Factory lot at Patterson's corner, and Tin Shop lot immediately west of Railroad on Hay street.

Terms—One-fourth cash, balance on 12 months time upon note with approved security. Title reserved until all purchase money is paid.

M. A. BAKER,
Administrator and Commissioner.

For further information apply to

C. W. BROADFOOT, Att'y.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sep. 3, 1883. 31ts

Cumberland County,

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Duncan McLaurin, Carolina McLaurin and others, *against* Delia Brandly Carwile, Margaret Joiner Carwile, infants, and J. B. Carwile.

SUMMONS FOR PARTITION OF LAND.

State of North Carolina, to the Sheriff of Cumberland County, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon Della Brantly Carwile, Margaret Joiner Carwile, minors, and J. B. Carwile, the father and next friend of said minors, the defendants above named, if they be found within your County, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for the County of Cumberland, within twenty days after the service of this summons on them exclusive of the day of such service, and answer the complaint, which is deposited in said office: and let them take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint within that time, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint, viz: an order for the partition of land.

Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, this 5th day of September, 1883.

This notice is published by order of the Court, to bring in the above-named defendants, who are non-residents of the State.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland County.

N. W. RAY, Att'y for Petitioners.

Sep 6, 1883 31-6w

NEW CROP.

PATAPSCO 196 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C. A. GAMBRILL Mfg. Co. BALTIMORE.

PATENT ROLLER FLOUR,

Manufactured from Maryland and Virginia Wheat, celebrated for its purity and richness of Gluten, Phosphates and other nutricious Properties. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE.
PATAPSCO FAMILY,
PATAPSCO EXTRA,
CAPE HENRY FAMILY,
NORTH POINT FAMILY,
CHESAPEAKE EXTRA,
BEDFORD FAMILY,
ORANGE GROVE EXTRA.

PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.

Buhrs 1774.....ROLLS 1882.

C. A. GAMBRILL MFG. CO.,

OFFICE—32 COMMERCE STREET.

Represented by

B. R. TAYLOR, Broker,
Fayetteville, N. C.

April 26, 1883. 12-6m

H. McD. ROBINSON, LAW OFFICE,

GREEN STREET
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

May 24, 1883 16-1y

MRS. DYE

Has gone North, visiting the various cities, and will remain some weeks in the

"Millinery Work Rooms,"

in search of the letest styles in French and American Millinery, also in Fancy Goods and all the latest novelties of the season.

The Wrap of the Season---Jerseys.

Two Cases of Fall Hats,

JUST RECEIVED AT

No. 17 HAY STREET.

Fayetteville, Aug 23, 1883. 29tf

McNEILL & CO.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

PALACE, STIEFF, ESTEY, SCHOMACKER, BURDETT, HALLET & CUMSTON CLOUGH & UPRIGHT WARREN AND SQUARE ORGANS. PIANOS.

The Best and Cheapest Small Instruments of all kinds. Strings from 5 cents to 30 cents. Sheet Music and Music Books from 5 cents to $5.00. 5 cent Music a specialty.

☞ Send for catalogue and prices.

Fayetteville, Aug. 9, 1883 27tf

49 and 51 PERSON STREET.

Headquarters!

GEO. A. THOMSON,

Wholesale & Retail Provision Dealer and Grocer.

RAILROAD MILLS SNUFF AND HORSFORD BREAD PREPARATION AT FACTORY PRICES.

July 26, 1883. 25tf

MISS HARDIN

WILL resume her music class at the opening of the Graded School, September 3d, 1883.

Miss Hardin has been studying during the summer under the Professors of the Boston Conservatory of Music, and is prepared to instruct classes when desired, on the piano or in vocal training. classes not to exceed four in number each. Terms for class teaching $4 to $6 per quarter, according to age and advancement of pupil.

Private lessons, as heretofore, at $8 per quarter.

Lessons in Sight Singing to classes of not less than ten $1.50 per quarter, including necessary books.

Aug 30, 1883 30-3t

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having this day qualified as Executrix of the estate of Edmund L. Pemberton, deceased, hereby gives notice that all persons indebted to the estate are hereby required to make immediate payment of their indebtedness. All persons holding claims against said estate must present the same duly authenticated to me or E. L. Pemberton, Jr., my agent, on or before the 24th day of August, 1884, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

MARY J. PEMBERTON, Executrix.

Aug. 18, 1883. 29-6t

JAS. S. EVANS & CO.,

AGENTS FOR

Hege's Improved Saw Mills.

Have for sale Engines, Boilers, Gins, Cane Mills, Evaporators, Cotton Presses, Belting. Machinery of all kinds ordered at short notice.

A BARGAIN.

A second-hand Brown Cotton Gin, in good order.

JAMES S. EVANS & CO.,

Haigh's old stand, opposite A. B. Williams & Co's, Fayetteville, N. C.

Aug 30, 1883 30tf

Residence for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale on reasonable terms the lot on Russell Street, adjoining J. W. Atkinson and H. G. Hall, whereon I. B. Davis now resides.

The dwelling contains (10) ten rooms all in good repair, with good double kitchen, stable and suitable and convenient outhouses, all good as new. On the lot is a well which affords an abundant supply of good wholesome water.

This valuable property is in a good, quiet neighborhood and convenient to the Railroad for wood purposes.

For terms apply to WM. A. GUTHRIE, Att'y for Mrs. I. B. Davis.

July 20, 1883. 25tf

FOR SALE.

TWO NEW WELSH WAGONS—one two horse, and one Timber Wagon.

—ALSO—

A few pairs Fine Mules, suitable for timber hauling. Rare chance for a bargain.

GASTER & HARRINGTON.

Aug. 16, 1882. 28tf

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having this day qualified as administrator of the estate of Dan'l Bain, Sr., hereby gives notice that all persons indebted to said estate must make immediate payment. All persons having claims against said estate must present them to the undersigned on or before August 24th, 1884, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

GEO. M. ROSE, Adm'r.

Aug. 20, 1883. 29-4t

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE ADVENT TERM of the 35th Semi-Annual Session of this School begins,

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th, 1883.

For Catalogue, address the Rector,

REV. BENNETT SMEDES, A. M

Aug. 16, 1883. 28-9t

Fayetteville Hardware and Supply House.

WALTER WATSON.

BOILER IRON cut any size and holes drilled for patching; Patch and Stay Bolts any size; Tools for patching boilers, &c.

Steam Guages and Valves all sizes.

Guage Glasses any length.

Steel all kinds and sizes; American and Swedes Iron any size.

Ropes and Twine; Grindstones and fixtures.

Builders' Hardware—such as Locks, Hinges, &c., &c.

Powder, Shot and Caps.

Gun and Pistol Cartridges.

Guns, Rifles and Pistols from $1 to $100. In fact everything kept in stock that constitutes a first-class Hardware Store.

Breech Loading Gun Cartridges loaded—any size.

☞ Repairing done in all its branches by first-class workmen under the personal superintendence of myself.

WALTER WATSON,

Two doors from the Fayetteville Observer Office.

Aug 30, 1883 20tf

THANKS.

WE would take this method of returning thanks for the patronage which has enabled us to sell more goods the past year than ever before. We hope to exhibit to the public this Fall the most attractive stock we have yet carried. We have already received many new and seasonable

Fall Goods,

consisting in part of

FINE, MEDIUM AND LOW PRICED BOOTS AND SHOES,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
PRETTY CALICOES,
BLEACHED SHIRTINGS,
VIRGINIA CASSIMERES,
"DIAMOND" SHIRTS,
COATS' SPOOL COTTON,
LAKE GEORGE SHEETINGS and JEANS,
ALAMANCE PLAIDS, &c., &c.

And by the middle of September we will have all our orders and purchases in store.

Hoping to merit the confidence of the public and a continuation of the liberal patronage extended to us in the past,

We are Respectfully,

ROSE & LEAK.

Aug 30, 1883 30tf

FALL, 1883.

IN asking the attention of wholesale dealers to my FALL AND WINTER STOCK, I am determined not to be undersold by any house in the State, and guarantee Baltimore prices on the following goods just received:

10 cases of Kentucky Jeans.
10 cases of Standard Fancy Prints.
10 cases of Bleached Shirtings.
5 cases of Plaid Linseys.
3 cases of Gent's Boots.
60 cases of Men's and Women's Shoes.
75 cases of Boots and Shoes bought direct from the manufacturers in Massachusetts.

Remember we are the sole agents for Messrs. Jessup & Co., of New York, who make to *order only* the best of material, in the most approved style. Measures taken and fit guaranteed. Samples to select from to arrive in a few days.

Mr. Henry Elson remains in charge of the wholesale department.

I am in daily receipt of goods, and by September 1st my stock will be full and complete.

HENRY R. NOVITZKY,
Successor to Henry Elson.

Aug. 23, 1883. 23tf

J. E. GARRETT, Book and Job Printer,

FAYETTEVILLE

THE CHINESE SIDE, VIA LONDON.—A dispatch from London of Sept. 3 says: China has gone to war against the French occupation of Tonquin. Open hostilities were begun suddenly and after many acts on the part of the Chinese Government which indicated that so far as China was concerned the Tonquin trouble was settled.

Fifteen thousand Chinese troops have been moved out from the army of 30,000 which was massed on the Tonquin frontier right after the French were repulsed and Capt. Riviere was killed at Hanoi. The order of march was not given until after China was informed that the French, after taking Hue, the capital of Annam, had compelled the Annamites to sign a convention recognizing the French occupation and France's right to supervise the collection and distribution of the Customs duties and certain of the taxes. China, it is understood, made no official remonstrance against this convention, for the reason that she had previously, in an ultimatum to the French, stated explicitly that she would accede to no French occupation that did not recognize Chinese suzerainty over Tonquin, the vassalage of Annam to China, and China's right to collect port duties in Tonquin.

While no definite information is at hand upon the subject, it is thought in Government circles here that China considered the French conduct in compelling the Annamites to sign the Hue convention as an act of war against the Chinese rights, and at once decided to fight without further parley.

The 15,000 troops moved beyond the frontier were hurried across the Tonquin country lying between that frontier and the Song Koi River in Tonquin in a southwesterly direction.

The troops lost no time in crossing the Song Koi River and in marching straight upon Haidoung, one of the first places taken by the French after they succeeded in mastering Hanoi. At the approach of the Chinese troops toward Haidoung the Annamite forces, under French supervision, marched out in force to oppose their purpose. The Annamites were repulsed by the Chinese, who at last accounts were fighting their way toward Haidoung.

The forward movement of the Chinese troops across the Song Koi Valley and River has taken the French by surprise. It is believed that the Chinese have already taken Haidoung. It is supposed that, if they succeed in taking Haidoung, the troops will next march against Hanoi. The advance army is being well supported by the army massed at the frontier, which is being constantly reinforced.

A Chinese gunboat has gone out from Foo Chow as escort to a fleet of merchant vessels. The Chinese squadron at Shanghai is being rapidly loaded with troops and ammunition. A torpedo service is being put in readiness as fast as possible. The city is all bustle and excitement over the sudden warlike activity.

The correspondent of the *Standard* at Vienna says the Chinese Government intends to issue a formal protest to the great powers declaring that the treaty of peace between France and Annam signed at Hue is void, as the King of Annam was forced by the French to sign it. A dispatch to the *Standard* from Hong Kong states that the French General, Bonet, has demanded of the War Department an additional reinforcement of 5,000 men. The country is still suffering from floods. The French Admiral has issued a notice declaring all the ports of Annam, including Saigon, in a state of blockade.

THE WRITING OF MODERN HISTORY.—History in the hands of Voltaire and Montesquieu, as with us in the hands of Hume and Gibbon, dealt with great subjects and large tracts of time, and, if somewhat wanting in research and learning, was conspicuous for its luminous thought and for the breadth and force of its general judgments. The same characteristics, with the addition of more profound and exact knowledge, appear in the works of Macaulay and Arnold, though, unhappily, these are only fragments; and they are visible, though in different degrees, in the best writings of Guizot and Thierry, and even in the brilliant epic of Michelet. These great men, however, attained maturity before the middle of the present century, and can write no more; but in this generation a revolution in this sphere of knowledge has been going on, and is all but complete. History is now a matter of infinite research into the original sources of information on the past which in our day are being generally disclosed; and a historian is deemed unworthy of the name who does not explore these mines of accumulated and undigested fact and gather the materials of his work from them. As a necessary result, historical writers avoid large themes and wide spaces of time, and limit themselves to special subjects; their labors exhibit, as a general rule, rather erudition and fullness of detail than felicitous arrangement and the philosophic spirit; and reflection, art, and generalizing power are stifled as it were under a load of minute incident. They become analysts rather than historians.—*The Edinburgh Review.*

ABOUT BALLOONS.—Aeronautics has of late received a stimulus through the unveiling of the statue to the brothers Montgolfier at Annonay on the occasion of the centenary of commemorating the invention of balloons. Navigation of the air does not look so very improbable as electric lighting did a few years ago, and men of considerable mechanical ability and scientific eminence are even now earnestly devoting themselves to the task of making the air a practical means of communication. As one scholar and mathematician remarked: "If it can be done, it will be done soon."

Speeking of the topographical uses of the balloon, Mr. Simmons, the aeronaut, in connection with his late voyage across the English Channel, thus writes: "Not only the land lay below us like a map, but the bottom of the sea is clearly seen in every direction. Every channel and shoal is sharply marked, and they form a fibrous network. By the aid of instantaneous photographs there would be no end to the increase of our knowledge of the sea through balloons, as charts of greater exactness than any yet existing could be made of the bottom of the sea, at least of shoals shallow enough to offer danger to sailing craft."

A Blush.

Now the red rose wins upon her cheek;
Now white with crimson closes
In desperate struggle—so to speak,
A War of Roses.

We have completed the improvements upon our building and are again open for business.

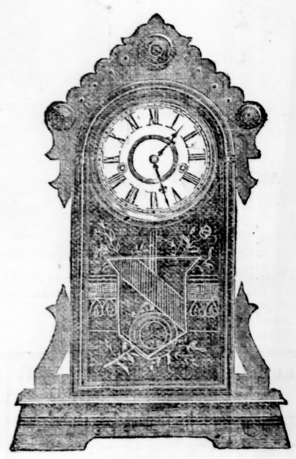
Call and see the beautiful line of

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and

SILVER WARE

At

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

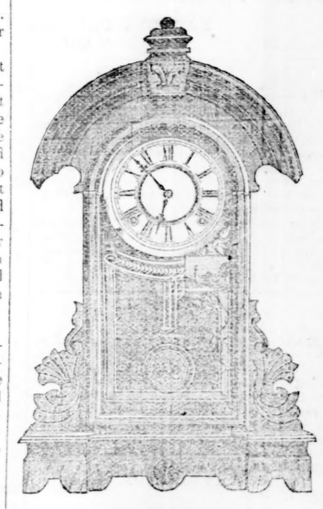


Prior's Jewelry Store

carries the largest STOCK and the largest VARIETY of

CLOCKS

in Fayetteville.



THE STOCK OF

Silver Ware

AT

PRIOR'S

is the largest—exceeding the stocks carried during our palmiest days before the war.

We carry a large line of Joseph Rodgers & Sons' and Geo. Wostenholm & Sons' I. X. L.

Pocket Knives,

RAZORS AND SCISSORS.

RECOLLECT,

WATCHES AND CLOCKS BOUGHT OF US ARE WARRENTED FOR ONE YEAR.

Old Gold and Old Silver

taken in exchange for new goods.

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY!

CLEANED AND REPAIRED.

WARREN PRIOR & SON,

Watchmakers and Jewelers,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

July 19, 1883. 24tf

NEW AND REVISED EDITION OF

Stephens' United States.

E. J. HALE & SON have just issued a new edition of STEPHENS' UNITED STATES, Revised and Enlarged by Mr. Stephens, whose last days were occupied in adding to the volume, first issued in 1872, the history of the country from 1872 to 1883.

The book is too well known to need reproduction of tributes to its excellence. Mr. Stephens had peculiar qualifications for his work. He was a statesman, identified with more than half a century of national growth and personally familiar with all of the men who have made their mark on the country's history during that period. His mind was eminently philosophical, and his writings are not mere dry details of events. He was a prominent actor in the most exciting and important scenes of our history, and wrote from personal observation and matured experience. He was a sincere and steadfast lover of truth.

These qualities enabled Mr. Stephens to make a book pronounced by the best teachers

THE MOST VALUABLE COMPENDIUM EVER MADE FOR THE SCHOOL ROOM,

the only school history really readable, and by the most eminent men, North and South, a work of highest excellence, vigorous, precise, perspicuous, truthful;

A PERFECT HAND BOOK

for the Statesman and for the Student of American History.

The new and complete edition—one volume 12mo, 526 pages—is well printed and strongly and tastefully bound. Price $1.50. Liberal rates made for introduction into schools and colleges, and a copy mailed to any teacher for examination on receipt of 75 cents.

Stephens' United States is for sale by all Booksellers, and by the Publishers,

E. J. HALE & SON,
Nos. 66 and 68 Reade Street, New York.
Aug 23, 1883 29tf

SMOKERS TAKE NOTICE.

I INVITE critical attention to the various brands of Cigars I am selling, as follows:

"Senator Ransom," "Pilot," "Our Guarantee," "Fortuna," "Trabuko," "Pony Ranger," "Check," "Salon Shingle," "Little Jewel," "Silver Ash," "Champion," "Escepcion."

These were bought from different manufacturers (whose cigars have given the best satisfaction here and elsewhere in North Carolina) at the very highest cost that would admit of their being retailed at the prices charged for them. I also keep the "Duke of Durham" Cigarette.

My endeavor is to please regular customers and secure trade. H. R. HORNE.
Aug 16, 1883. 28tf

TIN ROOFING!

I have returned to Fayetteville, and have all the

Latest Improved Roofing Machines.

I am now fully prepared to do

All Kinds of Roofing at Short Notice.

Single Locked Soldered $5 per square—Double Locked $5.50.

All contracts made in writing. All work warranted. I. B. DAVIS.
July 26, 1883. 25tf

E. J. HALE & SON.

PUBLISHERS,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

65 AND 68 READE STREET, NEW YORK.

INVITE ORDERS FOR

SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS,

and for all kinds of

STAPLE STATIONERY,

Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils; Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.

E. J. HALE & SON.
March 29, 1883. 8tf

Fayetteville Marble Yard.

Monuments, Tombstones, &c.

THE undersigned respectfully returns his thanks to his friends and patrons for the liberal patronage they have extended to him during the last 37 years, and informs them that he still continues the business at his old stand.

His workmanship and material will always be of the best quality and his prices as low as the lowest. GEO. LAUDER.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 29, 1883. 8-1y

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞Office North-east corner Market Square.
April 29, 1880. 2-1y

Express Steamboat Co.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 12, 1883 10tf

Iron, Nails, Axes,

SHOVELS, SPADES, TRACES, HOES,

At CHAS. HAIGH'S.
April 19, 1883 11tf

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

Sash, Blinds and Doors.

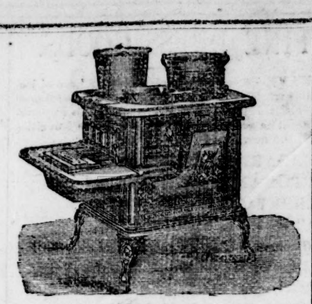
S SHEETZ & SON,

—DEALERS IN—

Furniture of all Grades.

WE have added to our large and well selected stock of Furniture, SASH, BLINDS and DOORS of all sizes. We have the agency for a first-class house in this line, and such goods not in stock we will order at short notice. All persons in want of Furniture or goods in our line would do well to give us a call before purchasing, as we intend to sell low for CASH.
Fayetteville, May 31, 1883 17tf

Address, TAYLOR MFG. CO.
(Please Mention this Paper.) Charlotte, N. C.



Stoves! Stoves!

We are now receiving another consignment of

STOVES,

which we offer at Manufacturers' prices, together with a large assortment of PIECE and STAMPED TIN WARE.

Also, Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers, Toilet Sets and Bath Tubs, (both sponge and hip); Stove Pans and Pipes, all sizes; Galvanized Iron Evaporators; Stove Repairs of all kinds. Call and see our Stove Pipe Shelves, the best thing out. Rising Sun Stove Polish always on hand—the best in use.

A large lot of FRUIT JARS—all sizes.

TIN ROOFING and GUTTERING promptly done.

TIN VALLEY GUTTERING of any length constantly on hand.

McMILLAN BROS.
Fayetteville, June 7, 1883 18tf

1832. 1883.

THE JAS. R. McNEILL

COFFIN HOUSE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Dealer in all sizes and styles of

Coffins and Caskets;

Cloth, Walnut, Poplar and Pine.

Hearse furnished when desired and all necessary arrangements attended to.

BURIAL ROBES in several grades always on hand.

All orders in this department, DAY OR NIGHT, will have my PERSONAL ATTENTION.

FURNITURE

upholstered, repaired and varnished.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

JAS. R. McNEILL, Prop'r.
March 15, 1883. 6tf

CALL AND SEE

The Good Things to Eat!

SPRINGFIELD HAMS and BACON of all kinds.

Superlative and all grades of Flour.

New Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses.

Cream Boneless Codfish.

Another fresh lot of that fine Kraut.

Royster's Fresh Candy received weekly, and many other things too numerous to mention.

Mr. W. W. COLE is now with me, where he will be pleased to see all his former customers and friends. Yours respectfully,

A GARRASON.
April 19, 1883 11tf

HORNER SCHOOL,

OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA.

The Fall Session of 1882 Begins the Fourth Monday in July.

INSTRUCTORS:

J. H. HORNER J. C. HORNER.
J. M. HORNER.

With such assistant instructors as the exigencies of the School may require.

The chief work of the School is done by the Senior Principal and his two sons. The less important work is given to assistant instructors, who are selected with especial reference to their peculiar fitness for the duties assigned them; and the number of students will not be increased beyond the capacity of the Principals to take personal charge of all the classes in the leading branches taught, and to supervise all the work of the School.

The School has been under its present management for more than THIRTY YEARS, and in this sense, it is, we believe, the oldest school in the South.

As several of the Cadets will leave for College, there will be room next Session for about twenty new students.

For Catalogue apply to the Principals.

J. H & J. C. HORNER.
June 15, 1882. 112tf

S. SHEETZ & SON,

Undertakers in al its branches,

WOULD say to the public in general that we are in receipt of our new

HEARSE,

purchased in New Bedford, Mass., and are fully prepared to serve any who may favor us with their orders in the best style. We have a full line of fine BURIAL CASES, COFFINS and CASKETS on hand. Our prices will be as moderate as any house in the State.

The junior partner will give his personal attention to all funerals entrusted to his care, and will endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases.
Fayetteville, May 31, 1883 17tf

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

Keep everything usually found in a

First-Class Grocery.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

Save Time! Save Money!

BY BUYING THE

CLARKE SEED COTTON CLEANER!

A Saving Machine! A Paying Machine!

Raises the grade and quality of Cotton. Prevents the gin from cutting or napping the lint. Will pay for itself on a few bales of cotton. Call on or address S. C. RANKIN & CO., Ag'ts,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 14, 1883. 19-3m

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 19, 1879.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 19, 1879 trains going up the road will leave—

Fayetteville at	4.00 p. m
Little River at	4.45 "
Spout Spring at	5.15 "
Swann's Station at	6.05 "
Jonesboro at	6.40 "
Sanford at	7.10 "
Egypt at	7.40 "
Arrive at Gulf	7.55 "
Return trains will leave—	
Gulf at	6.00 a. m.
Egypt at	6.25 "
Sanford at	7.20 "
Jonesboro at	7.45 "
Swann's Station at	8.15 "
Spout Spring at	9.10 "
Little River at	9.40 "
Arrive at Fayetteville	10.20 "

L. C. JONES, Superintendent
Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

J. W. JOHNSON. W. D. McNEILL.

J. W. JOHNSON & CO.,

MACHINISTS

AND

Blacksmiths.

IN connection with our Blacksmith Shops we are prepared to repair

Engines, Boilers, Cotton Gins,

and all kinds of Machinery.

All we ask is a trial. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

J. W. JOHNSON & CO.,
Machinists and Blacksmiths,
At McLauchlin's Old Stand,
Next to A. A. McKethan & Son's Carriage Factory.
Fayetteville, July 19, 1883. 24 6m

LIVERY AND SALE.

GASTER & HARRINGTON keeps always on hand for public accommodation, at their

Headquarters for Stock

on Donaldson street, fine pleasure horses and vehicles and good roadsters and conveyances for long drives.

Farmers and Planters

in need of good horses and mules will secure unequalled bargains and favorable terms by giving them their patronage.

GASTER & HARRINGTON.
June 28, 1883. 21tf

New Crop Cuba

AND

New Orleans Molasses,

At CHAS. HAIGH'S.
Fayetteville, April 19, 1883 11tf

R. S. HUSKE,

Attorney at Law,

No. 2 OLD STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

June 14, 1883. 19-1y

J. H. FARRAR,

(Fayetteville Hotel Building,)

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

AGENT FOR

The Light Running "New Home," "New Howe," "Domestic," "Hartford" and "Davis" Sewing Machines.

Organs $40 to $150; Orguinettes $9 to $15; Orguinette Music 5c. to 6c. per foot; Pianos $200 to $350; Jewitt's Horse Detachers $4; "Farrar Turbine Water Wheels" Oil, Needles and Attachments for all machines. Repairing a specialty. Terms cash or monthly instalments.

AGENTS WANTED.
Feb'y 22, 1883. 3-1y

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,

120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati" Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.
Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

MERCHANT MILLS!

New Management.

HAVING purchased the above named property from Mr. W. C. Troy, and having assumed the personal management of the same, I would call the attention of all of the old patrons of the Mill and as many new ones as will favor me with their custom, to the fact that the Mill is now in first-class order and being run with an especial desire to give satisfaction.

FINE BREAD MEAL a specialty. Goods delivered to order.

Give me a trial as I am determined to please.

JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, Oct 26, 1882. 131tf

Furniture! Furniture!

J. L. ALLEN & CO.

having dissolved copartnership, the undersigned will continue the

Furniture Business in all its Branches,

at his old stand, Nos. 14, 16, 18 and 20 Gillespie Street.

He will also continue the manufacture of

Sash, Blinds, Doors and Building Material of all kinds,

at his factory on Mumford Street. If any of his customers prefer white pine goods, he will order such for them at cost of laying them down at Fayetteville.

Thanking his friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage in the past, he respectfully begs a continuance of the same.

He will guarantee satisfaction in both goods and work, or the money will be refunded.

Respectfully,

J. L. ALLEN.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1883. 10tf

ONLY $20.

PHILADELPHIA SINGER

Is the BEST BUILT, FINEST FINISHED, EASIEST RUNNING SINGER MACHINE ever offered the public.

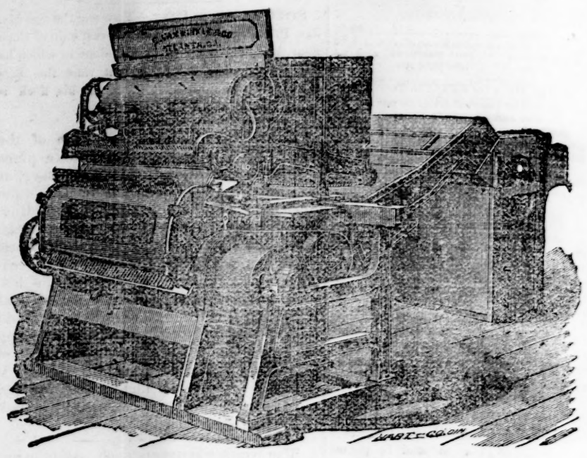
The above cut represents the most popular style for the people which we offer you for the very low price of $20. Remember, we do not ask you to pay until you have seen the machine. After having examined it, if it is not all we represent, return it to us at our expense. Consult your interests and order at once, or send for circulars and testimonials. Address

CHARLES A. WOOD & CO.,
No. 17 N. Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Aug. 16, 1883. 28-6t

E. VAN WINKLE & CO.,

ATLANTA, GA.,

Manufacturers of Cotton Gins, Presses, Self-Feeders, Condensers and Oil Mills.



INTERNATIONAL COTTON EXPOSITION, ATLANTA, GA., 1881.

Saw Gin and Self-Feeder, exhibited by E. Van Winkle & Co., awarded for Best Sample, Best General Results in Ginning, and Best Constructed Machine, the FIRST PRIZE, $100, or GOLD MEDAL.

Judges—B. S. Ricks, Miss.; B. M. Smedes, Miss.; W. E. Barrows, Conn.

H. I. Kimball, *Director General.*

Also, First Premium at the South Carolina State Fairs, and the Georgia Fairs.

For sale by

J. B. UNDERWOOD, Ag't.
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 28, 1883. 21 3m

E. T. McKETHAN,

—DEALER IN—

SEED OATS AND RYE

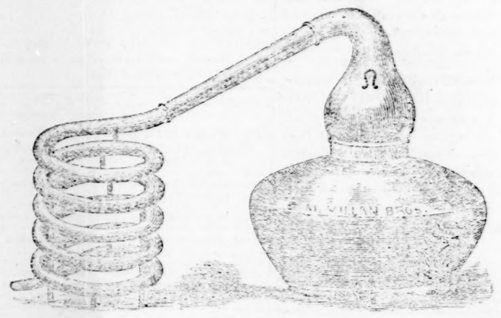
Corn, Hay, Flour, Hominy,

COFFEE, SUGAR, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 8, 1883. 1-1y

TURPENTINE STILLS.



We are continually manufactaring our

Improved Seamless Stills,

and have on yard, Stills of 12, 15 and 20 barrels capacity. Also, a lot of SECOND-HAND STILLS, which we will sell at a bargain. We have a large assortment of

STILL WORMS,

from 5 to 7 feet diameter. Also, a large lot of new and second-hand CAPS and ARMS. We carry in stock STILL BOTTOMS of all sizes, which will enable us to re-bottom any size Still with dispatch. Also,

Grate Bars, Doors and Glue Kettles.

REPAIRING through the country a specialty.

Seven Second-hand Whiskey Stills, from 15 to 80 gals.

In fact, we carry a larger stock in this line than any house South, and sell upon the most accommodating terms. Call and see us.

McMILLAN BROS.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 7, 1883. 18tf

CALL ON US

For Corn, Oats, Hay and Rice Straw—Bacon, Lard, and Flour, all grades, Cuba and Porto Rico Molasses, Sugar and Coffee, Marshall and Liverpool Salt, Tobacco, Snuff, Soap, Starch, Candy, Crackers and Candles, Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris and Hair, Glue, Bangs, Spirit Barrels, Hoop Iron and Nails, Randolph 4 4 Sheetings, Rubber Belting, 2 to 10 inches and 3 and 4 ply.

Agents for the Brown Cotton Gin.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.
Fayetteville, May 17. 108-tf

WHEELER & WILSON

New No. 8.

BEST machine to buy, because it is easiest to learn; easiest to manage; most durable; does most perfect work; it has no noisy shuttle; runs the lightest, and will not endanger your health.

Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co.,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞Office Market Square, next door to A. Moore's, Fayetteville, N. C.
July 26, 1883. 25-6m

PATENTS

Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for *MODERATE FEES.*

Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from *WASHINGTON.*

Send *MODEL OR DRAWING.* We advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make *NO CHARGE UNLESS WE OBTAIN PATENT.*

We refer here, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div. and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms, and references to actual clients in your own State or county, address C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
Dec 7, 1882 137tf

W. S. PRIOR,

with

D. H. WILSON & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

Woodenware, Brooms,

BRUSHES, ROPE, TWINE, WRAPPING PAPER, PAPER BAGS, &C.,

Nos. 375 and 377 Washington Street,

New York.

Feb. 8. 1-tf.

CIGARS,

SMOKING AND CHEWING

TOBACCO

of very best quality, at

CHAS. HAIGH'S.
April 19, 1883 11tf

A. MOORE,

MARKET SQUARE AND GREEN STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Tobacco and Cigar Store.

Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.

Feb'y 22, 1883 3tf

Collars, Bridles, Saddles, Hames,

At CHAS. HAIGH'S.
April 19, 1883 11tf

FOUTZ'S

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if FOUTZ'S POWDERS are used in time.

FOUTZ'S POWDERS will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.

FOUTZ'S POWDERS will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.

FOUTZ'S POWDERS will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.

FOUTZ'S POWDERS will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.

FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.

Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Nov 16, 1882. 134-1y